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Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

The Republican Platform.

We have printed in a neat and convenient form for mailing, on fine paper, the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, which we offer for sale at 50 cents per hundred. It is an excellent document to circulate among the people.

VOLK'S LINCOLN.

That talented artist, whose labors in this city we have had frequent occasion to notice—L. W. VOLK—has just completed a bust of LINCOLN, which, for fidelity of likeness and artistic execution, is unsurpassed by anything that he has heretofore done. It is OLD ABE to the life—Old Abe, thought, determination and honesty marked in every line of his face. Mr. LINCOLN'S expression depends upon the genius which lights up his features when his faculties are in full play—an expression which art has not the power to fix in oil or marble; but Mr. Volk has caught him as he is when at rest, and nothing could be better or more truthful than the likeness which he has wrought out. We shall be disappointed if this bust does not meet with general sale, and, among Mr. Lincoln's friends, enthusiastic admirers. It is worthy of a place in every Republican counting room, office and library in the land.

THE TRACK OF THE TORNADO.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found further accounts of the devastation and loss of life occasioned by the late terrible tornado in Iowa. The report taken from the Mt. Vernon (Linn Co.) *News* tells of no less than twenty deaths not previously known here. The first appearance of the storm demon, so far as yet traced, was near the southwest corner of Linn county, between the town of Mt. Vernon and the town of Solen in the north-east corner of Johnson county. It then passed down the line of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, dealing death and destruction at the stations of Lisbon, Mechanicsville, Onion Grove and Dewitt, as described in our special dispatch from Clinton. It swept across the Mississippi at Camanche and Albany, with the frightful results already chronicled. Thus far its course had been a few points south of east, but here the direction was changed at first to a due easterly current which would have brought it directly to Chicago had not some agency deflected it slightly northward, at a point between Morrison and Sterling, sending it across the State to Lake Michigan about twenty-five miles north of this city. Doubtless its fury was exhausted and its ardor cooled, in harmless commotion on the lake, since we have no intelligence of its presence in any part of Michigan.

The Texas Delegation to Chicago—A Proposition to Mob Them.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* makes a wholly unnecessary clamor about certain delegates to the Chicago Convention, whom it denominates the "Texas Black Republicans." It says:

"A wood and a dishonor shall they get, and their reproach shall not be wiped away."

At last we have the names of those persons who represented Texas in the Chicago Convention. They are as follows:

State at Large.

J. DUNBAR HENDERSON, JAMES SCOTT,
J. S. STRAUSS, S. FIRCH.

First District.

E. J. GARRISON, WM. SEAGRIST.

Second District.

J. E. CHANDLER, A. J. YOAKUM.

We give them for the purpose of asking our cotemporaries everywhere in the State to report where they live, who they are, and what is to be done with them.

They have evidently presented themselves to an Abolition Convention as representing a party in this State. They went there as delegates, divided off into classes, four being from the State at large and two from each district. If there is a Black Republican organization in Texas, as this seems to indicate, it is high time the people of our State were made aware of the fact. If there is a secret clan on our soil, at work undermining our institutions, let it be traced up, the veil that hides it torn away, and let the people visit upon it the fate of the rattlesnake's den.

Or if these men went to Chicago and presented themselves as delegates without any authority, let that be known. Let the people of Texas know the men who have so foully slandered our State as to represent that Anti Slaveryism has a foothold here, and to claim for it on that account the attention of the Abolitionists. The outrage is deep and black. Let those who have perpetrated it receive their due reward.

Or, if further, these men did not go from Texas at all, but have falsely attempted to represent a loyal State in the camp of her enemies, let that be known, and let not Texas wear the disgrace of having a serpent in her bosom, which wants but an opportunity to bury its fangs in her vitals and then in like manner destroy her sister States.

It has been asserted in the Northern papers time and again that there was a growing Free-Soil element in Texas, and they have looked forward to the day when a belt of free soil should be made from Kansas to the Gulf. The fact that there were representatives from Texas in their Convention will encourage them in that notion. Perhaps these very representatives are the emissaries of that party who are seeking to accomplish that result. It is evident they must have taken a deep interest in politics to have gone so far as they did to be present at the Chicago Convention. It is for Texas to take action in the most decided manner, and show her appreciation of those who have sought to disgrace her fair fame.

Editors of Texas, inquire for these men. Give their names to the Sheriff of your county, and let their whereabouts be made known.

We venture to suggest that the parties "spotted" by the *Telegraph* will never be caught by any or all the Sheriffs south of the Red River. It will be found very inconvenient and impossible to tar and feather them in that excited Commonwealth. One of the gentlemen declared in the Convention that he was "*from* Galveston." It is generally believed that he told the truth, and that he will always continue to be *from* Galveston.

The Prince of Wales.

An English correspondent says:

Every preparation is being made for the departure of the Prince of Wales. The fleet will leave on the 15th of July, and will consist of five ships of war. On their outward course they will stop at Newfoundland and Halifax, and then proceed to Quebec. In a conversation which I had yesterday with a gentleman high in office, and who will compose one of the Prince's retinue, I was informed that the Prince would most positively visit New York. Regret was, however, expressed that the invitation to visit the United States had not emanated from a higher body than New York Aldermen; but the names of the parties who signed the petition was a guarantee that the respectable portion supported the invitation. The English people had rather hurt that the President or Congress has not invited a Prince who is heir to the throne of Great Britain.

A London paper states that "the intention of the American Government to invite the Prince of Wales to Washington has been abandoned, because it was feared that, when the necessary appropriation should have been asked for, some British Senator or Representative would have felt it to be his duty to make an insulting speech on the subject, which would have been annoying to all parties."

Senator Chesnut's Blackguard Reply to Mr. Sumner.

MR. CHESNUT (Dem., S. C.)—After the extraordinary, though characteristic, speech which has just been made in the hearing of the Senate, it is necessary that we should explain the reasons which we are here invited to assume. After ranging over Europe, sneaking through back doors, and fawning at the feet of British aristocracy, seeking for pity, but reaping the rich and just reward of contempt, the slanderer of States and men reappears in the Senate. We had hoped that we should be relieved from the miserable outpourings of his vulgar malice. We had hoped that from what he had left, though ignominiously failed to meet, as the consequence of former insolence, he would become wiser, if not better, by experience. In this we are disappointed; and we regret it. Sir, in the heroic ages of the world, men were often deified—but they were deified for the possession and exercise of some virtue, wisdom, patriotism, magnanimity and courage. Yes, sir, in Egypt they deified beasts and reptiles, but even that brutal people worshiped their idol on account of some supposed virtue. It has been left for this age, for this country, for the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, to deify the incarnation of malice, mendacity and cowardice. Sir, we do not here intend to be the instruments of such apotheosis of malignity and cowardice. We do not intend to contribute, by any conduct on our part, to swell the Fame at the shrine of this new idol. No Sir; and though, with no expectation but the hope of improvement, we are not inclined by any punishment we can inflict to send the recipient of punishment hallowed through the world, yelping forth in increased volumes of slander and malice. These are the reasons why we have remained quiet, and shall endeavor to remain quiet under that which we have heard.

MR. SUMNER—Before this question passes I ought to make some reply to the Senator from South Carolina. I exposed to day the barbarism of slavery, and I believe that the Senator has said I might well print in ...

THE GREAT TORNADO.

Latest News from the Scene of the Disaster.

Horrible Details at Camanche.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
STERLING, Ill., June 6, 1860.

We returned yesterday from the late city of Camanche. While there the sight that met the eye was perfectly horrible to look upon, and no pen is adequate to the task of conveying the most faint idea of the disastrous effects of the tornado, as it passed over that place.

Horses and cattle are lying in every direction, killed from the effects of the storm. The buildings look as though they had all been torn in small fragments, scattered over the whole country, and feathers from the bed clothes line the ground, and then all had been over-swept with rushing waters.

We went into one building where were fifteen bodies, some mangled in the most frightful manner, and only wraped up in a sheet, and put into a rough box, ready for burial.

Dr. Howell, of Fulton, informed us that from Sunday evening to Monday noon he had visited *ninety-one* wounded, and set *twenty-three* broken limbs.

We saw *twenty eight* dead bodies, and there was eighty-two that require strict medical attendance, and as many more that are more or less hurt, yet are able to be around. In addition to this number twenty-eight were swept from a raft in the river that was passing at the time, and *ten* are yet missing from the town, that are supposed to be buried in the ruins, or are blown into the river and drowned.

With the exception of half a dozen houses on the north side of the town, *every single building* is either torn down, unroofed, or otherwise damaged.

A worse sight no human eye ever beheld, and the heart grows sick in seeing such a destruction of life and property. The town is entirely ruined, and we do not see how it can ever be rebuilt. There are whole blocks of lots that are vacant, entirely, with nothing but the cellar to indicate that a house ever stood there.

We saw a part of a wagon consisting of the forward axletree and one hub, and no more of it could be found.

Out of the contents of three dry goods stores not one cent's worth of the goods have ever been found.

The tornado struck the town a little past seven o'clock, and in less than ten minutes the whole was in ruins. After it had passed, the town was all afloat with water; all that could, began to run from place to place screaming at the top of their voices, calling for friends and for children. In every pile of rubbish, and from every demolished house, the groans of the dying and wounded were heard, and as the sound came from every part of the town, no one knew where to go first. The darkness occasioned by the black clouds, the air being filled with rubbish of every conceivable character, and the near approach of night, rendered the scene still more appalling, and such a wail of lamentation, sorrow and woe never went up from any place in the history of tornadoes, as did from this ruined and destroyed city. Nothing could be found to bind up the wounds of the suffering, no medicines were to be got, and the wails of the mother over her dead children, the anguish of a wife over the lifeless remains of a husband, the father over his slaughtered children, hunting in vain for his wife—all these are scenes that *cannot* be possibly described.

In one family all that was left were three little girls, the father and mother and two children having been instantly killed. We saw where a *fence board* had been forced clear through the side of a house, end ways, and hundreds of shingles had forced themselves clear through the clapboards of a house.

We visited the grave yard, and saw *twenty-eight graves* side and side all dug, waiting to receive the rough boxes containing the remains of the slaughtered people.

The whole atmosphere around the town is sickening, and a stench is pervading the whole path of the storm that is almost impossible to endure.

The loss of property is immense, and can never be known to its full extent.

We have just learned that three of the men on the raft have made their appearance. They state that they were blown from the raft clear on to the Illinois shore beyond Albany, and for a long time were unable to move or stir, but after recovering from the shock succeeded in crawling to a house where they were kindly cared for. They know nothing of the rest of their comrades, not having seen them since they were on the raft together.

In this vicinity, near Sterling, the wounded are dying almost every day, and every farm house is a hospital for the dying and wounded.

Yesterday a public meeting was called, and relief subscribed to the sufferers with a liberality unparalleled. They appointed a committee who are now doing all in their power to aid and relieve the sufferers.

In haste, A. A. TERRELL.

Ratification Meetings.

A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held at Waukegan on Tuesday evening. Lincoln and Hamlin were indorsed amid the most cheering evidences of satisfaction. The meeting had been put off for some days, in order that Republicans from all parts of the country, in town attending the sessions of the Court might join in the festivities. Lake will be sure to roll up a larger majority than ever for Honest Abe Lincoln.

Whitesides and portions of Lee counties are meet to-day at Sterling. The programme sent us by the Secretary has not come to hand, but we doubt not there will an immense meeting and a capital time generally will be enjoyed.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4, 1860.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sumner's speech attracted a large audience to the Senate galleries, which continued well filled during the four hours of his scourging review of Slavery in all its relations, political, social moral, and economical. There appeared to be a studied effort at indifference on the Democratic side, for only a dozen Senators were in their seats during the first hour or two. Afterward they gradually appeared, and leading Southern members from the House contributed to the general interest by their presence and attention.

As a whole this speech was regarded as being more offensive by the South than the one which created such a sensation before, and there is reason to believe that but for prudential considerations it might have been attended with similar results. It was found quite difficult to restrain some decided exhibition of resentment in certain quarters. The only expression of indignation which found vent was in Mr. Chesnut's brief and angry reply, from which the general temper of the South may be inferred, as he is regarded among the most discreet and considerate in his tone and bearing.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The majority of the Senate do not intend to take up the House resolution of adjournment until the appropriations and other necessary legislation are sufficiently advanced. From exchanges of opinion to-day between prominent members of both branches, it is doubted if Congress can adjourn before the 1st of July.

THE COST OF THE COVODE INVESTIGATIONS.

As most exaggerated and false reports have been circulated as to the cost of Mr. Covode's Committee, it is proper to state that about 100 witnesses have been examined since its appointment, three months ago, and the whole expenditure, including mileage, does not reach $2,500.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad Committee held a meeting this morning to consider the technical objections made to the bill, and unanimously adopted two amendments—the first, offered by Mr. Fenton, providing that the persons named in the bill shall be incorporated before any advance of bonds or lands are made by the Government. The second, offered by Mr. Curtis, provides that fifty mile sections of road shall be completed, and such State or Territorial laws procured and mortgages executed as shall render the mortgage lien binding and legal, before the title to the lands shall be conveyed, or bonds advanced to the Company.

It was also proposed to admit an amendment granting aid for a road through Texas, but the proposition was withdrawn temporarily, with a view of preparing and presenting it at another meeting to-morrow. There is a strong disposition in the House toward this amendment, from the belief that it will materially aid the passage of the bill.

Mr. Curtis expects the subject will be reached by the call of Committees, and still entertains confidence that the bill in some shape will be carried through. Numerous petitions have already been received, urging decisive action, together with a strong memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During one of the numerous thunder storms last week, a whole family had a narrow escape from being killed by lightning, in the town of Springdale. The lightning came down the stovepipe, played around the room, and escaped through the floor, in one corner. Some time afterwards, they couldn't tell how long, Mr. Malone, his wife and two children came to a realizing sense of having been hit by something. Fortunately they were not injured, and no serious damage ...

THE CITY.

Auction Sale this Morning.

Household Furniture, Carpets, and Fine Piano Forte by Gilbert & Sampson, auctioneers, 51 Lake street. Sale at 9½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Ex Gov. Clifford of Massachusetts, and Hon. Gideon Wells of Connecticut are stopping at the Tremont House.

☞ See Dr. Egan's advertisement of building lots for sale. These are among the finest lots in the city.

ELECTION IN THE SECOND WARD.—An election is to be held in the Second Ward, on the 16th inst., to fill the vacancy in the Board of Aldermen, caused by the resignation of Jacob Harris, who has changed his place of residence to the First Ward.

LITERATURE.—"Tylney Hall," a novel, by Thomas Hood; "Leaves of Grass," by Walt. Whitman; "Short Stories," a collection of sketches by Chas. Dickens; new lots of "Lincoln and Douglas Debates," Lincoln letter paper, Lemmon Slave Case, &c., &c., are now ready, at McNally's, 81 Dearborn street.

WIGWAM CAVALRY.—We have been requested to give notice that there will be a meeting of Republicans in room No. 1 Tremont House, for the purpose of forming a horse company similar in its organization to the "Wide Awakes," on Thursday evening, at eight o'clock. All Republicans interested are invited to attend.

TO WHOM TO SEND DONATIONS.—We are requested by the committee to announce to the public of Chicago that cash contributions for the sufferers by the tornado can be sent to N.B. Baker, Esq., of Clinton, or B. Lake, Esq., of Lyons. Provisions and clothing will be gratefully received by C. H. Toll, Esq., Clinton, Chairman of Committee on Donations.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R. TICKET AGENT.—The Adrian *Expositor* says Mr. Wm. Savage, late Cashier of the Southern Road has been appointed to, and has accepted the position of General Ticket Agent, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Phelps. Mr. Phelps goes to Syracuse, where he has been appointed Secretary of the extensive Salt Works.

BRYAN'S NEW MUSIC HALL.—This new structure is being pushed forward rapidly. The vestibule and rooms in the entrance building have received the first coat of plaster. In the main audience room the gallery is nearly up, the floor partially laid and the walls being prepared for the plasterers. It will be finished about the first of August.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad yesterday, without opposition:—W. L. Newberry, W. H. Brown, John Wentworth, O. Lunt, F. Mosely, J. McCord, Jonathan Burr, E. K. Rogers, Chicago; Wm. Larned, New York City; D. A. Knowlton, Westfield, N. Y.; W. H. Ferry, Utica, N. Y.; Thomas D. Robinson, Rockford, Ill.; Charles S. Hempstead, Galena, Ill.

LA FETE CHAMPETRE.—The *Fete Champetre*, under the auspices of the ladies connected with Grace Church, takes place at Hyde Park this evening. A train of cars will leave the Central depot at 6.30, (stopping at Twelfth street,) to take all who may wish to attend this delightful reunion. Returning, will leave Hyde Park at 10.30. The price of tickets, including railroad fare, refreshments, &c., is fixed at $1. A band of music will be in attendance. This will undoubtedly be one of the most attractive festivals of the season, and we trust a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity to take part in the pleasure in store.

HOW THEY RECEIVE IT ABROAD.—We notice our exchanges in the vicinity of this city receive with warm approval the proposal of a "Monster Concert at the Wigwam," and in such a manner as to show that if the entertainment is properly gotten up, hundreds from abroad would be attracted by the great affair. The Racine *Journal* says:

"It is proposed to have a Monster Concert in the Wigwam at Chicago, to be given by the combined musical talent—singers, pianists, organists, and brass bands of the city. It is an excellent idea. If the musicians can only be united in the matter, and the present low rates of fare continue between here and Chicago, we dare venture to pledge a hundred or two attendants from Racine."

The Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

We have received the second annual report of the surgeons of this Institution. It must be a matter of interest to our readers to learn that the Institution continues to receive the encouragement and support of many of our citizens, and that the number of poor patients who seek the medical advice and aid provided by the Infirmary, is constantly increasing. "During the year ending May 1, 1860, *one hundred and seventy-seven* patients have been under treatment, making an aggregate of two hundred and ninety-two since the opening of the Infirmary, two years since." These patients, the report states, have all been from the poorest classes of society, and were unable to provide medical treatment for themselves.

Few are aware of the number and wretched condition of the poor patients treated at the eye infirmaries of the different cities of this country, and few appreciate the good accomplished by them.

The poor, by the exposure to which they are necessarily subjected in their ordinary occupations, and by their ignorance of the laws of health, are particularly liable to certain forms of diseases of the eye, and when afflicted with these diseases, are too often induced by the fear of expense to delay calling medical aid, till they are forced to abandon their daily labor by threatened loss of sight.

Diseases of the eye, however slight, and however easily cured in their early stages, not only become, when neglected, more obstinate, but finally often impair or even destroy vision. It is well known that patients, suffering from diseases, apparently the most trifling, are very often wholly unable to perform the simplest duties of life. Many of those in this condition are *parents*, who are incapacitated for the support of themselves and families, and for the proper care and education of their children. In all Infirmaries a large number of patients are children, whose parents are wholly dependent upon such Institutions for suitable medical aid. Until these children are relieved, they are unable to gather even the rudiments of an education. The good is incalculable which is accomplished by the Eye Infirmaries of our Eastern cities, in restoring to such children the use of their eyes, thus enabling them to attend school and prepare themselves for honorable trades and employments.

It should be impressed upon the minds of all, that Infirmaries are established for the prevention of severe eye diseases, and of blindness—one of the most deplorable calamities that can befal a human being. Like most Institutions for the prevention of an evil, they are more economical than almost any other form of public charity. The number of patients annually treated in the New York Infirmary is about *four thousand*. The expense of treating each patient is scarcely *one dollar*, while the annual expense of maintaining each blind pupil in most of our Blind Asylums is probably not less than two hundred dollars.

But the question of economy is of small importance in the consideration of this subject. An *enlightened humanity* and true *policy demand* that the public should furnish the afflicted poor with the best means of recovery, and not leave them unassisted, till, by the *loss of vision* they have become a burden to their friends or the public.

Any one who has witnessed the number of sad faces, which daily assemble at the different Eye Infirmaries of our country, and has heard their pitiful stories of suffering and want, cannot but recognise the practical utility of such institutions.

We urge upon our readers a careful perusal of the report of the Chicago Infirmary, and hope they will encourage and support an institution calculated to accomplish so much good in our midst.

The following are the members of the Board of Trustees and Surgeons:

Trustees—Walter L. Newberry, President; Charles V. Dyer, Luther Haven, Vice Presidents; Samuel Stone, Secretary; William Barry, Flavel Mosely, Ezra B. McCagg, Philo Carpenter, Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., John H. Kinzie, Mark Skinner.

Board of Surgeons—Trustees ex-Officio:—Prof. Daniel Brainard, M. D., and Prof. Joseph W. Freer, M. D., Consulting Surgeons; Edward L. Holmes, M. D., and Edwin Powell, M. D., Attending Surgeons.

The Dispensary of the Infirmary, at No. 60 North Clark street, is open daily, from 11½ to 1 o'clock, for the gratuitous treatment of the poor ...

THE GREAT TORNADO.

Relief Meeting at Kingsbury Hall.

The Board of Trade Subscription.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEES CHOSEN.

The Monster Relief Concert.

A CALL ON THE MUSICAL TALENT.

The Mission of the Minister at Large.

Committees' Subscription Lists,

&c. &c. &c.

It has been abundantly shown that the claims of the poor sufferers by the great tornado need nothing to second or strengthen their eloquent appeal upon our citizens for immediate relief and material aid. Since Tuesday noon our citizens have been actively at work in giving direction and form to their sympathy. All felt that the demand was pressing and immediate, and that that which should be sent to the poor victims of the tornado must be sent at once to these houseless and destitute sufferers.

Prompt and foremost in organized action, the Chicago Board of Trade chose a committee and set on foot cash subscriptions. These had last evening reached a figure so nearly that sum as to make it certain that *one thousand dollars* will be sent to-day to the scenes of the disaster, and these subscriptions will be continued and the amount largely increased as an earnest of the sympathy our citizens organized in our Board of Trade feel in view of the calamity that has overtaken a section of country, neighboring to our own, whose interests and prosperity are deeply ours.

The movement set on foot also among citizens was nobly led off by the donations from the Tremont House and Briggs House and others, which sums and donations we have chosen to include in an aggregate list following below.

The project of a Monster Concert, suggested recently in the city papers, originally in its own behalf as an art matter, an achievement and result of which it was felt our citizens would have reason to be proud, could the entire music talent of our city be combined in a Monster Concert at the Wigwam—this plan seems now a timely one to swell the receipts actively to be sought by other and various channels.

It is believed, indeed it is certain, that we have the resident talent here for such a musical triumph, one which would test the capacity of the Wigwam if properly carried out, and it is now moving, in the hands of those who are both alive to the exigencies such an occasion would demand, and to the means of attaining its highest results.

To give direction to this and other means of realizing aid for the sufferers, a general meeting was called through the medium of the papers yesterday, the report of which we append with results which will do very well for a beginning and such it only is.

THE RELIEF MEETING AT KINGSBURY HALL.

In accordance to a call of citizens a meeting was held Wednesday evening at Kingsbury Hall which was kindly opened for the purpose of expressing our sympathy for the unfortunate citizens of this and adjoining State, by the late tornado, and affording an opportunity of showing by way of material aid that we do feel for them.

On motion Hon. I. N. Arnold was appointed Chairman, and S. L. Brown and H. M. Smith Secretaries.

Mr. Arnold on taking the Chair said: The misfortune of our fellow citizens of this and adjoining State calls upon us for aid, which we will freely give. Many homes are desolated, many hearts are sad, many hopes blasted; desolation, tears and suffering follow in the wake of the storm, and now they appeal to us. In common with all portions of our State, we feel it a duty and a privilege to aid them. I am in possession of no facts which you have not seen in the papers. Enough is there told to call for prompt action on our part to relieve the suffering.

On motion of H. M. Smith it was resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to issue a call and invitation to the musical talent of the city, to unite in a Grand Benefit Concert at the Wigwam, at as early a day as such an arrangement can be made, the proceeds to be given for the object. The following were appointed such committee: Messrs. H. M. Higgins, E. T. Root, W. W. Kimball, N. Goold, Julius Bauer.

On motion Messrs. P. Page, J. C. Wright, D. V. Bell, C. N. Holden, and E. C. Larned, were appointed a committee to make all the necessary arrangements for the concert at the Wigwam.

A committee from the Board of Trade announced that a subscription and collection amounting to $800 had been made at the meeting held at their rooms at noon yesterday, which would be increased to $1,000. [Applause.]

The following from Messrs. Taber, Hawks & Co., and guests of the Richmond House, was received and read:

RICHMOND HOUSE, Jan. 6, 1860.

Chairman of meeting for relief of Iowa sufferers:

SIR:—You will please call on us for one hundred dollars, contributed by ourselves and guests for the relief of the Iowa sufferers by the late tornado in Iowa and Western Illinois.

Respectfully yours,
TABER, HAWKS & Co.

On motion of E. C. Larned, it was resolved that W. H. Brown and C. Walker, be appointed to receive and distribute such funds as may be contributed for this purpose.

On motion of Mr. Walker a committee of 20 was appointed to collect money and such articles as may be needed in provisions, groceries and clothing.

GENTLEMEN'S COMMITTEE.—W. B. Ogden, D. K. Holt, Geo. W. Gage, J. M. Van Osdel, S. Lind, Dr. A. Gibbs, S. A. Smith, A. Blaikie, H. Greenbaum, James Miller, C. K. Larabee, J. M. Richards, Col. H. Smith, E. H. Haddock, J. C. Haines, Capt. R. Prindiville, Samuel Hoard, E. S. Williams, Flint & Wheeler.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.—Mrs. E. H. Sheldon, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Mrs. W. W. Allport, Mrs. Jerome Beecher, Mrs. H. Farnam, Mrs. M. O. Walker, Mrs. Peter Page, Mrs. N. B. Judd, Mrs. G. S. Hubbard, Mrs. Sexton, Mrs. W. L. Church, Mrs. C. B. Farwell, Mrs. Stiles Burton.

Altogether the meeting at Kingsbury Hall was a success in swelling the amount of material aid which now from all sources thus far reaches the following figure:

MATERIAL AID.

Board of Trade Subscription	$1,000
Henry Farnam	100
Mathew Laflin	100
Laflin, Smith & Boies	100
Taber, Hawk & Co., and guests	100
Wm. H. Brown	100
Cooley, Farwell & Co	150
Gage, Bro. & Drake	50
W. T. Tucker & Co., and guests	60
Charles Walker	50
E. C. Larned	25
Bowen Brothers	50
Hough & Bro	40
Wm. Blair	50
Dr. Wheeler	25
Peter Page	25
N. M. Laraway	25
W. L. Church	25
Singer & Talcott	50
Doggett, Bassett & Hills	50
Cash	5
Cash	5
Barrel of Hams	25
John McEwen	5
T. J. Sloan	5
F. P. Thayer	25
Fargo & Bill	10
Leland & Mixer	25
Root & Cady	5
George Payson	5
George Dunbar	5
Larabee & North	25
D. B. Fisk	10
Huntington Bros. & Vogel	25
J. C. Dore	5
W. W. Allport	10
Alonzo Richmond	10
Weber, Williams & Yale	5
M. McDonald	5
Guests at the Tremont House	45
Total	$2,085

A letter was read from the distinguished vocalist, Mrs. Emma Gillingham Bostwick, proffering her services for the Concert at the Wigwam, earnest of the promptness and generosity with which our resident musical talent are to enter into the project. A similar letter was also read from Louis Staub. Several well known professional and amateur musicians were at Kingsbury Hall last evening, all of whom expressed full interest and sympathy in the movement.

During the latter part of the evening much interest and enthusiasm was elicited by the proposition announced by J. C. Wright, Esq., of the Board of Trade Committee, that the cash amount of $1,000 raised thus far by their subscriptions, would go forward to-day, (Thursday,) and that it was hoped that they might be able to send, as the almoner of the donation, Rev. Robert Collyer, the large-hearted and noble person the scenes of suffering, and give his personal attention to the distribution of the donations.

The plan is an admirable one, and none better than Mr. Collyer can be sent. Though he had not been consulted last evening, his well known zeal in the cause of benevolence promises that no slight cause will prevent his leaving on his mission of mercy by the train this evening.

W. H. Brown, Esq., in behalf of the G. & C. U. R. R. Co., announced that a free pass would be given to Mr. Collyer to Fulton and return.—[Applause.]

We have little to add to the above notes of what has been thus far accomplished in behalf of the sufferers by the Tornado. Our citizens must and will not rest here. The Committees will pass through our city in a thorough canvass, and any donation that may be made of money, clothing, bedding, furniture, or provisions, will come in place and find its way promptly through these channels to the suffering and destitute victims of a most desolating calamity.

All sums of money or donations for the sufferers may be sent to W. H. Brown, Esq., at his office, No. 41 South Clark street. The following letter of acknowledgments will come in place here:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

CLINTON, IOWA, June 5, 1860.

MESSRS. TUCKER & Co., *Briggs House, Chicago*:

GENTLEMEN—In behalf of the many who, while we have been spared, have been literally stripped of what they possessed, I beg to tender you my most sincere and hearty thanks for the generous donations, just received of sixty-one dollars in cash, and a valuable and remarkably well-selected box of clothing directed to my care.

If *we* have half the pleasure in acting as your almoners, which *you* evidently felt in the giving, surely the great Poet's words will be true for "kindness" as well as for "mercy." For, equally, its

"Quality is not strained:
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest: it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown."

Again repeating the heartiest thanks on the part of the sufferers, while hoping that yourselves may never feel the need of help in such a terrible calamity, I remain, for them, and for myself, Your obliged friend,

L. HOWARD.

We append the call issued by the Committee for the meeting of our musical talent this evening. The gentlemen of the Committee seem well chosen, as comprising leading music dealers of this city, and we trust the gathering at Kingsbury Hall to-night will include the full strength of the profession.

To the Resident Musical Talent.

The undersigned were appointed at a citizens' meeting at Kingsbury Hall on Wednesday evening a Committee to solicit and call out an expression and the co operation of the Resident Musical talent of the city, in the matter of a proposed Grand Benefit Concert at the Wigwam, for the Relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the late Tornado.

In accordance with the same it has been thought desirable to call a meeting at Kingsbury Hall this evening of the entire Resident Musical Talent of our city. All gentlemen and ladies amateurs and professional are invited to be present at 8 P. M. It is desired that the Concert, should such take place, should comprise the entire musical force of the city as Orchestra and Chorus. To such end it is hoped that the attendance this evening may be full and prompt.

H. M. HIGGINS,
E. T. ROOT,
W. W. KIMBALL,
N. GOOLD,
JULIUS BAUER.

Most Valuable Invention—Marsh's Caloric Grain Dryer.

The value of the corn crop of the West is told in millions of dollars. Since the opening of navigation about five millions of bushels have been shipped from the port of Chicago alone. It is one of the two most valuable of our cereals, but above all others there is the most risk in handling and sending it to market. This arises from its liability to heat and become sour while in store or on ship-board, and the problem has been to discover a rapid and cheap method to provide against this tendency. A single cargo, during the present season, in transit between this port and Buffalo, was damaged to the amount of four thousand dollars. The losses annually to Chicago shippers is immense; but as everybody knows, most, if not all, this loss is thrown in the end upon the producers. Hence, the man who discovers a method by which this loss can be prevented, is in the highest sense a benefactor of his species.

We are glad to add that a perfect safeguard against the heating of corn has been discovered by our fellow-citizen Sylvester Marsh, Esq. He is known to all our older citizens as among our most extensive packers, having commenced his career here in the winter of 1834, and for want of a slaughter-house, he hung his first cattle slaughtered upon the elm trees that grew where the Gas Works now stand. Having secured a handsome fortune, he ceased packing beef and pork in 1858.

For the last ten years he has devoted a large share of his time, and not a little of his income, to experiments upon drying corn, so that it could be sent in meal or otherwise to all the markets in the world. The heat by which it is spoiled is caused by the gasses of the atmosphere combining with the germinating qualities of the corn, and thus the moisture contained in the berry ferments, and the whole becomes sour. Destroy its ability to grow by driving off the moisture from the corn and all danger of heating is removed.

The machinery by which Mr. Marsh accomplishes this, the essential parts of which are all secured by patent, is exceedingly simple. The oven he is now using is 12x40 feet, into which air is forced by a common blower. There it is heated by a furnace and pipes passing through it. The top of the oven is level and covered with galvanized, perforated sheet iron, thirty-six holes to the square inch. The corn drops from a hopper on one end of this iron plate, and is moved forward by a large number of small paddles placed in rows and fastened upon a carriage that is moved backward and forward by machinery. In this way the corn is constantly stirred and moved forward, while the heated air is forced through it by the blower before referred to. When the corn has become sufficiently dry and hot enough to destroy its germinating qualities, it is carried by elevators into large bins, through which pipes an inch and a half in diameter, of perforated and galvanized sheet iron, pass from the bottom to the top, the tubes being placed about a foot apart, where it is soon cooled and made ready for market. It is also found that it can be put hot from the oven into the hold of vessels, without the least danger of injury.

Mr. Marsh has made a great number of experiments, which prove most conclusively that meal made from corn dried in this manner can be shipped to all parts of the world without injuring its flavor in the least, or detracting from its nutritious qualities. He has shipped meal to California around Cape Horn and stored it there a year, and when it came back it was just as good as when first ground. Meal has also been sent to China, with the same results. Mr. Marsh is now supplying Corn Meal for whaleships, for long voyages, confident that it will remain sweet for any length of time, and in any climate.

The effect of this discovery upon the demand for our great staple in Europe can scarcely be over-estimated. Most of the Corn and Meal sent to Europe has arrived in a damaged condition. Hence it has not been generally introduced as an article of food. If we can send it there sweet, and the people become generally accustomed to its use, from its cheapness and highly nutritious qualities, millions of bushels will be wanted yearly, to feed the operatives of Europe.

The charge for drying Corn is but two cents per bushel. The machinery now in use dries eight bushels per minute. It is also important to add that Corn, as soon as ripe in the Fall, can at once be shelled and dried, and sent to market. Hence, six to nine months' interest, the losses from rats and other pests, can all be saved to the producer. In every sense, therefore, we regard this as one of the most important discoveries of the age, and its enterprising, ingenious inventor will live in history as one of the benefactors of his species.

DO WE GROW AMIABLE.—In the Superior Court before Judge Higgins, yesterday, there was a passage at arms between an Attorney and the agent of a Safe Company. A prompt apology to the Court ensued and the combatants retired. Not a very safe place for such safe con...

Meeting of the Swedish Republican Club.

At a meeting of the Swedish Republican Club on Tuesday evening, on motion of John A. Nelson, former President, the Executive Committee retired for consultation and after a few minutes deliberation, C. J. Sundell was unanimously chosen Chairman, and made a few well directed remarks on the condition of the Swedish Republicans in general and the Club at present, and the bright prospect for the future. It was also resolved that a Committee of Finance be appointed. The Chair appointed P. G. Peterson, C. Charleston and J. M. Schonebeck.

On motion it was voted that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the *Evening Journal* and PRESS AND TRIBUNE, and the Swedish papers, and that the next meeting be on Tuesday, June 12th.

Moved by J. A. Nelson that the Club exert all their influence and energies to convince our countrymen that they are in the wrong path in adopting the Democratic creed and Platform, and that we through the papers will convince them that they are absolutely in the wrong.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

C. J. SUNDELL,
C. GOLER,
F. JACKWECK.

FAST AND LOOSE.—The city has in its possession two unhappy and unfelicitous safes. One, in the Collector's office, is rickety and leaky, and recently let slip three thousand dollars; a bad place for a safe of such loose habits. On the other hand, there is a safe at the Amory that is perpetually "tight," and the key missing. Every term of the Recorder's Court the wheels of justice are trigged and stayed by this ridiculous safe, which yawns to receive the material parts of the "*res gesta*" in criminal cases, the bloody knife, the fearful pistol, and the bludgeon that struck "Billy Patterson," and once in its maw there is no getting this "evidence" out of that safe. There is but one key, and that is always missing. Yesterday three cases were waiting in this Court, and all progress prevented because the key and the clerk had gone off to Springfield. It is so nearly every term of the Court, and is a most expensive trick of this safe.

We suggest that there be an exchange made. The safe so obstinately reticent and mum, should be put in the Collector's office to play the game of "Fast bind, fast find" on the city finances. The other safe should be put in the Armory, where on occasion of demand, the key missing, the bolt may be slid back by tipping the safe on its side, or some other simple process. We go for the exchange of those safes by all means.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—We understand that the ladies of the Second Universalist Society are making preparations for a strawberry festival at Metropolitan Hall on Friday evening. The well known reputation of this Society, in getting up superior festivals, and the success they have achieved in their Sunday School exhibitions, leave no room for doubt that this festival will be the most attractive of the season. They have engaged the Light Guard Band, under the leadership of A. J. Vaas, for the evening. Mademoiselle Fortuna, the celebrated fortune-teller, will make her first and only appearance in Chicago that evening, at the Hall, and will unfold the future to those who may desire it. Arrangements have been made to receive, through the evening, mails direct from Pike's Peak, California, Australia, etc. The "grab boxes" will contain any amount of wonderful things, while strawberries and cream, ice-cream and cream-cakes, and every species of toothsome article, will be furnished as called for.

INQUEST.

AN INFANT BURIED IN THE SANDS.—Policemen Prince and Ellis were informed yesterday that two men had been seen to bury a box in the sand, on the Lake shore, near the foot of Ohio street. An examination of the spot designated resulted in the exhuming of a small box containing the remains of a full-grown infant, apparently recently deceased. An inquest was held by Coroner James, which developed nothing as to who the two men were. Dr. Holmes made a post mortem, and pronounced the child to have been born dead.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 65 Dearborn-st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the leading Papers of the North West.

WANTED—Machine Hands in a Sash and Door Factory. Also, a man Sash Maker. Inquire at the office of S. J. SURDAM, No. 80 Fulton street.

TO RENT.—A House on Wabash avenue north of Twelfth street for $200, and Furniture for sale cheap for cash. Price $500. For particulars address BOX 1797.

BUCKWHEAT FOR SEED.—300 bushels for sale at 87 South Water street. H. P. STANLEY.

HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.—SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of and dealer in Caloric Dried Grain, Meal, Feed, &c. The Meal is superior in quality, and will keep for years in any climate. Cargoes of Corn for Foreign Shipment Dried so as to preserve its original quality to any port on the Ocean. Office Caloric Grain Drier north end Rush street Bridge.

FOR SALE—Two beautiful corner Lots, the property of Egan's Garden, fronting South and East on Van Buren and Morgan streets, 121 feet on Van Buren to an alley of 16 feet and 150 feet on Morgan street. Terms cash, or half cash and balance in one year. Also, several other lots in the same garden, on the same terms. DR. EGAN.

FOR SALE—A large, strong, and perfectly gentle family horse at a low figure. Apply to FRED. H. BROWN, No. 113 and 115 South Water street.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE Ice Cream Freezer, AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60. The only Freezer constructed on scientific principles with a revolving can and spring blade scraper. The one hastens the freezing of the cream—the other removes it as fast as frozen. The most rapid in freezing, with the least quantity of ice. The most economical in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure. For sale at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State Street 47. ☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Cash Capital $200,000. MARKET FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK, Cash Capital and Surplus $275,000. Seventy-five per cent of the net profits divided annually to Insurers. INSURE ALSO IN FIRE INS. CO. OF LONDON, Capital ... EAGLE AND ALBION LIFE INS. CO. OF LONDON, Capital $25,000,000. Will insure Merchandise, Household Furniture, Buildings, Grain in Store in Elevators, &c. L. E. ALEXANDER, Agent, 130 South Water st., Three doors above Lasalle, Steel's Block.

NEW BOOKS. LITTLE, BROWN & Co, 37 Kilby Street, Boston, WILL PUBLISH MONDAY, JUNE 11, VOL. VIII. OF BANCROFT'S History of the U. States. VOL. XII. OF Cushing's Massachusetts Reports.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Prairie Du Chien, Oshkosh, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points West and northwest, via—Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Two daily trains leave, viz:—9.45 a.m.—Day Express. 3.00 pm—For Rockford and Janesville. 9.30 "—Night Express. Both express trains go direct through to all points in the Northwest, and connect at La Crosse and Prairie du Chien with steamers for St. Paul, &c. ☞ Passengers for Rockford take the Day Express or 3 pm train. Sleeping Cars on night trains. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

RESIDENCE WANTED.—Any person having a GOOD RESIDENCE, with ample grounds about it, and desiring to dispose of the same, will find a good customer by applying in writing to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., next door to the Post Office.

RECIPE FOR A. THOMPSON'S New Blacking.—This Blacking, a new invention, excels all others in its beautiful lustre and the great ease with which it is prepared and applied. NO BRUSHING IS REQUIRED. It polishes beautifully Boots, Shoes, and Harness. Every family should adopt it. Also, Liquid for Harness. All families should have the recipe and it may also be profitable made and sold. Inclose 25 cents with stamp to A. THOMPSON, Box 2320 Philadelphia Post Office.

TALLOW AGRESE, CANDLES, AND SOAP. Tallow, No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds; Candles—Summer, Pressed and Mould Candles; Stanley, Cleveland Sterine Candles; Soaps—Palm, Family and German. For sale by J. C. MITCHELL, 77 King st., and cor. State st. and Archer Road.

SAVE MONEY and at same time ...

Wanted.

WANTED—Country Tallow. Highest price paid by H. H. HAYDEN, 215 South Water street.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse, American or German protestant, experienced in the care of Children. Address, immediately, box 4498.

WANTED—Two single gentlemen wish to board and lodge in a private family. Location preferred on the North side. Address post office box 3942.

WANTED—A good set of Parlor Furniture in exchange for payment board on State street, within five minutes walk of the post office. Address immediately box 3218.

WANTED—A person to take a small First Class Boarding House. Said house is mostly furnished, and the owner will take rent in board. Address Box 43, with real name and reference.

WANTED—VIRTUE & CO., 55 Clark street, offer employment to young men of respectability and perseverance to obtain subscribers for their first class standard works.

WANTED—A Rare Chance.—To exchange 80 acres of land in Michigan for Horses. Apply to No. 59 North Clark street.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as salesman, accountant or book-keeper. Any one desiring to employ will please address G. S. Press and Tribune office, Chicago. The best of references given.

WANTED—By a young man, an American, a situation as salesman or porter, in a grocery store or commission house; has had experience in these places and can give good references. Address D. P. P., Chicago.

WANTED—To purchase for cash, a LOT in the West Division, South of Randolph street and East of Union Park, seventy five to one hundred feet. Corner preferred. Address post office box 1460.

WANTED—Agents to sell a Book (for 25 cents) that everybody should have. A steel engraved portrait of Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN given to every purchaser. Now is the time to make money. Address, with stamp, BENJ. B. RUSSELL, 515 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER. ☞ Apply at once. 66 Lake street—up stairs.

WANTED—To exchange a good Livery Stock, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Buggies and Harnesses, all in good order, for an improved Farm within 50 or 60 miles of Chicago, or Chicago City Property. Inquire of WM. SIMONSON, Lake Shore House, Cottage Grove avenue. Address box 569 Chicago post office.

WANTED—Information of Dan'l T. Wetherspoon, of London, England. Was last heard from in Port Byron, Illinois, in October, 1858, supposed to be on his way to St. Louis or New Orleans. Any information concerning him, communicated to G. W. PARSONS, Rochester, New York, will be gratefully appreciated by his friends, who are afflicted by his protracted absence.

WANTED—To purchase a Stock of Goods.—The advertiser, desirous of going into business, wishes to buy a stock of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods or Hardware, amounting to about $15,000 or $20,000, suitable for country trade, for which he will pay $3,000 cash, $4,500 unincumbered inside Chicago City Property, and the balance in good farming lands. For further particulars inquire for one week at 34 Clark street.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from $11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO MERIT. Recruiting Rendezvous at 136 South Clark street, Chicago. J. W. ALLEY, Lieut. 3d Infantry.

HORSES WANTED—Any person having a good Canadian Pony or medium sized Horse,—sound and well broke harness, not afraid of Locomotives, and a good saddle horse—which they wish to sell very cheap for cash may address box 2890, post office. High priced horses not wanted.

COOK, WASHER and IRONER, WANTED IMMEDIATELY. An American, Scotch, or English woman, that understands her business, and can be well recommended, can obtain a permanent situation on a farm two miles from Batavia and four miles from Aurora, Illinois. Seven to twelve in family, including farm hands—no children. Wages $12 per month. A woman with a child not under three years of age would not be objected to at less wages. Apply to ALONZO RICHMOND, Esq. 182 South Water street, Chicago, for further particulars. —ALSO— Wanted, a good farm hand that understands gardening and the care of horses. Wages $150 a year, and found.

BINDER WANTED—A first-class General Workman to take charge of a Bindery in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Apply to W. TANNER, Basement of 95 Clark street, or to the subscriber, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. J. G. DAVENPORT.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A DOCK 105 ft. fronting on Ellsworth street, and running through to the river, between Harrison and Polk streets, to rent for two years cheap. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner of Lake and Lasalle street.

TO RENT—Brick Dwelling, No. 207 Ashe street, to rent low. Also—SECOND STORY Over Scott, Keen & Co.'s Clothing Store, to rent low. Inquire of L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Cor. Lake and Lasalle streets.

TO RENT.—A Wharfing Lot on South Branch, 107 feet front by 180 feet deep from the river to Franklin street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. This lot has a wharf of the best discription, and is well adapted for a Coal, Stone or Lumber Yard. Apply to E. C. LARNED, 97 Washington street.

FOR RENT.—On 15th June, or Sale Cheap, two First Class Brick Dwellings, three stories, finished in modern style, and having every convenience to each, situate within 160 feet of the Lake on Old street. A splendid view of the Lake and harbor and surrounding, a good neighborhood, and accessible to Horse Railroad. Inquire No. 62 Lake street. H. O. STONE.

TO RENT—New Family Hotel in ST. LOUIS, MO. Situated in a desirable locality of the city, on corner of Twelfth and Olive streets, near the Missouri Park, and on the line of the Olive street Horse Cars. The house contains about sixty rooms, and is supplied with Gas, Water, Bells, Store Rooms, Pantries, etc. To a responsible tenant, able to keep a first-class family hotel, a long and very favorable lease will be granted. For information as regards terms, etc., address or apply to JOHN E. YORE, or S. H. LAFLIN, Esq., of the firm of Laflin Smith & Boies, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY AT THE BUSHNELL HOUSE, Beloit, Wis. This well known and popular Hotel will receive, as usual, families to board for the summer. Suits of rooms are furnished expressly for the accomodation of families, and the prices of board will be made to suit the times—varying from 5 cents to $1 per day, for each person—according to the rooms occupied. No pains will be spared to make the Hotel A PLEASANT SUMMER HOUSE. For transient guests the terms are $2 per day, but a liberal discount is made to Agents, and others, who stop at the hotel for several days, or who make it their stopping place at regular intervals. A. A. KNOWLES, Manager. J. J. BUSHNELL, Proprietor.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first class residence with three acres of land, in Wright's Grove, near the Northern city limits. Inquire of HOSMER & PECK, No. 3 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—Improved property on Lake State and Clark streets, and Lots in the respective divisions of the city, cheap for cash. Apply to N. LANCASTER, assignee of James & Sylinger, Room 13 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A Bank located in the Northern part of Wisconsin, with a circulation of about $30,000, secured by State Stock. Selling partie going to Pikes Peak. Address box 4064 Chicago post office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Outside City Property—South Side preferred. The above property, situated No. 117 South Jefferson, near Madison street, and two blocks from the new West Side Union Depot. It is now rented to a good tenant and possession can be had at one months notice. Apply to AKHURST & DOUGLAS, Boat Yard, South Branch, near Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, the new Cottage House (8 rooms) and three years lease, No. 259 South Clinton street. A desirable residence and locality. Good garden yard and water fixtures attached. Sold cheap for cash, or a part on short time, secured. Apply on the premises, or to the subscriber at the office of Carroll & Jameson, 65 South Clark street, corner of Randolph. JAMES N. JOHNSON.

NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 118 Lake street—near Clark.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—One suit of pleasant rooms with board. Also, day board can be obtained at 163 Monroe street.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms and Board. Also, day board, can be obtained at 37 Washington street.

BOARDING—Splendid suits of rooms to rent with board, with a fine view of the lake and harbor, at No. 1 and 3 Van Buren street, near the lake.

BOARDING.—First-Class Board with pleasant suits of rooms for gentlemen with small families or single gentlemen, can be had at No. 74 State street, near Randolph, (up-stairs.)

BOARDING—A small family, or gentleman and lady, can obtain first class board in a private family, with good rooms centrally located on the South Side, on reasonable terms. For particulars address box 1912 Chicago post office. Also, one or two day boarders.

BOARD AT EVANSTON.—Pleasant accommodations in a private family, with large, airy and very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, through the summer months or the year. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 33 South Water St.

BOARDING at No. 13 Adams st., close by Michigan avenue. The situation is one of the pleasantest in the city. Two front chambers, with board, at a reasonable price, can be had if applied for soon. Gentlemen having rooms can be accommodated with good table board.

BOARD WITH PLEASANT ROOMS at Nos. 19 and 21 Michigan Avenue. References required. A few Boarders can be accommodated at 163 Wabash Av. corner Monroe St. Reference required.

PAMPHLET & BOOK PRINTING. We have the best facilities of any concern West of New York for turning out work of the above class. Call and get our estimates before ordering. Letters requesting ...

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. THURSDAY EVENING, June 7th, TWO SUCCESSFUL PIECES. Received nightly with shouts of laughter and applause. This evening will be presented the drama of HUSBAND TO ORDER. In which Miss Woodbury, Mrs. Hough, and Messrs. Bradley, Myers and Dillon will appear. To conclude with the comic sketch entitled Too Much for Good Nature. Mr. McVicker, Mr. Dillon, Mrs. Leighton, Mrs. Hough etc., in the cast. Friday—Benefit of Mr. CLINE, when will be presented the great Ledger story of THE DOOM OF DEVILLE. CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 7¼; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. ☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance. PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c; Second Circle, 25c; Lower Private Boxes, $5; Upper, $4. J. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

MISS TILLINGHAST'S Second CLASSICAL ORGAN CONCERT, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Corner of Wabash av. and Van Buren st., On THURSDAY EVENING, June 7th, commencing punctually at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAMME:
1.—Overture to Samson. Handel.
2.—Ave Maria. Owen.
Miss Smith, Mrs. Mattison and Mr. Sard.
3.—Concerto for the Organ. 1—Allegro Maestoso. 2—Adagio. 3—Rondo Allegretto. Rink.
4.—Hear Sweet Spirit (by request). Beethoven.
Mrs. Mattison.
5.—Symphony No. 10. 1—Allegro Vivace. 2—Andante di molto. Finale, Allegro. Mozart.
6.—Glor a in Excelsis. Mercadante.
Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Mattison and Mr. De Pasolo.
7.—Andante con moto, from Sym. No. 5. Beethoven.
8.—Fugue with Obligate Pedal. Schellenberg.
Tickets, 25 cents each, to be had at Music Stores, Principal Hotels, and at the door.

ASSAM, ITS MISSIONS AND THE SEPOY WAR.—Rev. MILES BRONSON, for twenty five years resident in India; familiar with the civilization, manners and religions of the East, and an eye witness of scenes of the Sepoy insurrection, will deliver two Lectures on the above named subject in the First Baptist Church, on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. Tickets may be had at the Book Store of Church, Goodman & Kenney, on Lasalle near Randolph street, or at the door of the Church. To make the Lectures available to all, admission to each Lecture only twelve and a half cents. Proceeds to go to the cause of Missions. We hope a crowded audience will show a generous appreciation among us of the Great Cause of Christian Missions to the Heathen.

General Notices.

MAN MISSING—W. M. Vrooman—last known of him his name stands registered at City Hotel, on the 10th of January, 1860, about 28 years old, and about 5 feet 9 inches in height light hair and fair complexion. Address G. C. CUARY, Chenango Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

CITY SCRIP.—We buy City Scrip, and advise holders to consult us before selling elsewhere. GREENEBAUM BROTHERS, Under Marine Bank, cor. Lasalle and Lake sts.

OFFICE OF ILL. AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO. OTTAWA, Illinois, May 30th. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of two per cent, payable on and after the first day of June next. THOS. BASSNETT, Secretary.

CHANGE OF TIME and Change of PASSENGER OFFICE. Mich. Southern and Lake Shore R.R. On and after June 3d, trains will leave Chicago at 7.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Trains arrive at 8 a.m and 8 p.m. Passenger office removed from Revere House to Freight Office, 52 Dearborn street. GEO. M. GRAY, Agent.

LAKE STREET MILLS—ON West Lake and Desplaines streets, Chicago, Illinois. Our superior brands of Flour, Meal and Feed—wholesale or retail at the lowest rates. Goods warranted and delivered in the city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO. CHICAGO, May 28, 1860. TO STOCKHOLDERS:—Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, the 22d day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors. AMOS T. HALL, Sec'y.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO. NEW YORK, May 24, 1860. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday, the eighth day of June next, 1860. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M. HENRY FARNAM, Prest. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. CHICAGO, May 1st, 1860. The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the seventh day of June, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, in the City of Chicago. Incorporated February, 1857. Office 104 and 106 Methodist Church Block. This Institution receives Deposits of Five Cents and upwards, and allows interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. Dividends payable First Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, also Tuesday and Saturday evenings. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers. Bohemian, McMaster | Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland; North Briton " | Hungarian, Arion; Anglo Saxon " | Canadian, (new). Two new ships, (building). Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool: First Class, according to state room, $80 and $102. Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $40. Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months, $150 and $200. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 23 Water street, Liverpool; Gore and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, Wm. Graham, Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., Milwaukee; or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 13 Lake St., under Adams House, Chicago.

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus $448,617.90. MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus $... HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus $... HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus $... KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus $... CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, Agents. No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants. No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill. HORACE NORTON, CHAS. ROBB, H. E. NORTON.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 10 per Cent. for Five Years. ☞ Short Paper Discounted. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 36 and 38 Exchange Bank Building, Clark st.

CITY HOSPITAL. A Private Ward for Private Patients, Has been opened at the City Hospital for the reception of women. Lying-in women, and others will be received at all times. Medicine and medical attendance gratis. A. H. CARTER, Warden.

SANDUSKY CEMENT AND WATER LIME.—The undersigned is constantly receiving this superior Cement, warranted fresh, and offers it for sale at extremely low prices. THOMAS HALE, No. 2 North Wells St.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, 171 Washington Street 171. Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago. No Girls sent from the office without a printed card.

SAFES.—We have received another lot of those $40 Safes—Wilder's Patent. PRATT & WORCESTER, 187 South Water street.

POSTERS in one or many colors at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

800 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR in store and now landing and for sale. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 N. O. S. H. SYRUP for sale very low. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bags PRIMERIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 Bags O. G. JAVA COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bags CHOICE P. R. COFFEE, just received. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUP. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 51 Lake street. Superior Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, & Very Fine Piano Forte AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, June 7th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 51 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of all kinds and descriptions of fine Furniture, consisting in part of Parlor Sets in rosewood, mahogany and walnut; Chamber Sets with full marble top, in solid oak, walnut, oak, walnut and rosewood; tete-a-tetes, sofas, marble top centre tables, hat trees, bookcases, card tables, parlor, easy and rocking chairs, card tables, ottomans, extension dining tables, cane seat chairs, washstands, writing desks, what-nots, etageres, fancy stands, sewing chairs, bureaus, mahogany, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, lounges, mattresses, cane chairs, &c. Brussels and other Carpets. Looking Glasses. PIANO FORTE at 10½ o'clock. One elegant, carved legs, four round corners and full finished seven octave, new, piano forte; warranted in perfect order, and equal to any sold this season. Buyers in want of a superior instrument, will do well to call and examine before the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—Auctioneers—51 Lake street. Coffins at Auction. On FRIDAY, June 8th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell without reserve, by order of E. Aiken, Assignee, for W. E. Parsons, at store 179 Randolph street, about 150 Coffins, of all sizes. Sale positive. Terms cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—Auctioneers, 51 Lake street. UPHOLSTERY GOODS, OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFE, OFFICE DESK, STOVES, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, June 8th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell by order of E. Aiken, Assignee for W. E. Parsons, at No. 179 Randolph street, all the Upholstery Goods, Office Desks, Office Safe, and all the Office Furniture. Also—All the Stoves in the establishment. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—Closing Assignee's Sale of FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, June 8th, at 9½ o'clock, we will close out without reserve, by order of E. Aiken, Assignee for W. E. Parsons, at store 179 Randolph street, the balance of Furniture, consisting of sofas, bedsteads, chairs, bureaus and washstands with and without marble-tops, wardrobes, mahogany sideboards with marble tops, mahogany doors, mahogany sideboards with marble tops, centre tables of all kinds, hat-trees, book-cases, bedsteads, card tables, piano stools, fancy rush seat chairs, and many other goods too numerous to particularize. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON—Large Catalogue Sale of FINE ARTS. Signor G. B. Pandolfini & Co., from Italy, would advise the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago and vicinity that they will dispose of AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 12th and 13th, at hours of sale 10 and 2½ P.M., each day, AT OUR SALES ROOM, 51 LAKE STREET. The most magnificent collection of altogether new designs of Italian marble, alabaster and agate statuary, &c., &c., the latest styles of Bohemian decorated and engraved glassware, French china ware, work boxes and writing desks, English toilette ware, fancy articles, &c., &c. In this superb collection will be found many articles of beautiful design, many of which are original, and therefore perfectly unique. Such as classical busts, Ancient Greek, Neapolitan, and other figures; vases, shades, such as Cupid, Venus, ... All the above goods have just arrived from Europe, and have been selected with the greatest care by the proprietors from the great studios of Italy, and the royal manufactories of Prague and Vienna. Also, a superb assortment of the finest quality of silver plated goods, consisting of tea sets, waiters, &c., forks, spoons and table ware, with a great variety of useful articles. The goods have never been offered in any other market, and every article will be sold without the least reserve. It is confidently believed that the tasteful, the curious, and the connoisseur will here find a rare opportunity of procuring articles of elegance, ornament and utility. The goods will be open for free examination on Wednesday and Thursday, May 14th and 15th, and ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine the above beautiful and extensive assortment. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the day of sale. Goods purchased for transit will be packed in the original boxes free of charge. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

UNITED STATES STEAM DREDGE, FOR LAKE MICHIGAN, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY June 21st, at 10 o'clock, the U. S. Steam Dredge for Lake Michigan. No appropriations having been made by Congress for the maintenance of the U. S. Steam Dredge Boat, now lying at Chicago, in the North Branch of the River, and there being no means available for its support, the sale of this valuable property has become, for want of care, unavoidable. They will, accordingly, be sold to the highest bidders, at Chicago, at public auction to the highest bidders, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of June, proximo, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The boat was built by Howard in 1854. She has an excellent double steam engine and side wheels, with buckets worked by endless chains. She is capable of raising two thousand cubic yards per day. ... At the same time and place, will be sold one Scow, decked, and a quantity of loose rigging. Terms—Cash in specie. J. D. GRAHAM, Lt. Colonel, Supt. Engineer of Lake Harbor Works.

H. F. BAKER, GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. For the sale of all kinds of personal property, real estate, household goods, furniture, &c. JAMES A. MARSHALL, Salesman, No. 58 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Have won the Highest Premiums at the Fairs of the United States Agricultural Society, And at the State Fairs of MAINE, ILLINOIS, VERMONT, MISSOURI, CONNECTICUT, OHIO, NEW YORK, INDIANA, NEW JERSEY, KENTUCKY, PENNSYLVANIA, MICHIGAN, VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, MISSISSIPPI, CALIFORNIA. And at the Fairs of Metropolitan Mechanic's Institute, Washington, American Institute, New York, Mechanic's Association, Boston, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Mechanic's Institute, Baltimore, Mechanic's Association, Cincinnati, Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, Kentucky Institute, Louisville, Mechanical Association, St. Louis, Mechanic's Institute, San Francisco, —AND AT— Hundreds of County Fairs. At the late U. S. Fair at Chicago the Society awarded this Machine the FIRST PREMIUM, a Grand Silver Medal, and the Special Premium of a $100 Silver Pitcher. The Lock-Stitch made by this machine is the only stitch that cannot be ravelled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. No family should be without this economical time and labor-saving machine. It does the sewing of a family or employment with strength and beauty. 31,305 of these machines were sold in 1859. A printed Bill of Directions, illustrating the different parts is sent with each machine, this is sufficiently explicit to show its use. All orders executed with care and promptitude. Machines when shipped are fitted with everything necessary to use them, and can be delivered by express (without injury) to any section of the country. Send for a Circular. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent, Nos. 187 & 189 Lake st., Chicago. Box 4507 P. O.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. The immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South & West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all points ... Chicago and Liverpool And the Continent of Europe, in connection with the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 13 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Under the Adams House, Chicago.

REMOVAL. LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, FROM 126 TO 122 Clark Street 122 (Two Doors North of the Old Stand.) The demand for Downer's Celebrated Boston Kerosene AND THE NEW KEROSENE LAMPS, Have obliged us to remove to larger quarters. ☞ The Trade supplied at a moderate advance over Boston prices. CHARLES L. NOBLE, Agent and Manager.

YOUNG'S DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS. STYLES AND PRICES. ... Chicago Salesroom 132 Lake-st. ... YOUNG & CO, Chicago, Illinois.

EXAMINE THE HOLLY SEWING MACHINE, AT 166 LAKE STREET. AGENTS WANTED.

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1860.

THE EXCLUSION OF KANSAS.

The Democratic party have at last assumed the grave responsibility of refusing the State of Kansas admission into the Union. The measure of their iniquities would not have been full without this crowning act of perfidy and injustice. Shall we recall the record of infamy, of which the past eight years are full—the conspiracies, frauds, invasions, murders, and Lecomptonisms—by which it has been sought to fix slavery upon the soil of that Territory? Shall we rehearse the thousand efforts to frustrate the will of the people, and to coerce them to the acceptance of an unchristian and loathsome form of society and government? Fortunately all this is needless. That which was too atrocious for belief in 1856 is known and read of all men in 1860. And since it appears that the Democracy are inclined to carry the issue of "Bleeding Kansas" into another Presidential campaign, we commend them to look well to the consequences!

Out of thirty-eight Democrats in the Senate of the United States, where the bill was defeated, barely two were found voting with the Republicans for the admission of the new State—Pugh, of Ohio, and Latham, of California. Douglas was absent, nursing one of his numberless and strange disorders. Thomson, of New Jersey, Bigler, of Pennsylvania, Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, Rice, of Minnesota, Gwin, of California, and Lane, of Oregon, stuck to Lecompton, and voted with Slidell and Davis against the admission. The telegraph informs us that the vote stood 27 against 32. Thus it appears that every Republican Senator was in his seat and voted for the admission—the two votes given by Pugh and Latham, added to the twenty-five Republicans, making up the number.

If the party which assumed the solemn responsibility of this act believe that the vengeance of the people upon the long catalogue of crimes committed against the freemen of Kansas may be further stayed, it is not for us to assure them of their error. The remedy for their malfeasance will not be slow in coming, at the hands of those in whom power resides. Their feet shall slide in due time.—Hardly anything of abhorrent principle or practice which was needed to stir up the deep indignation of the Northern States, and to quicken even the conscience of the South, is now wanting from the record which goes before the country. We wish them a good time with the ghost which they have raised, and which promises to meet them again at Philippi.

Our latest intelligence from Washington indicates that the House bill for the admission of Kansas may by some means yet be put through the Senate, with *amendments*. The particular amendment which the Democracy insist on is a change of boundaries throwing the best portion of the Territory into the Cherokee country, to be converted into a slave State in due process of time. And this will be equivalent to a denial of admission, or even worse. It will be a second edition of the English swindle, and its proper reading will be "Admission with your whole territory if you come in with slavery—admission with half your heritage if you come with freedom."

TARIFF AND PAPER MONEY.

Our Pennsylvania friends are exceedingly anxious for the imposition of additional duties on bar iron and articles manufactured of iron, for the purpose of aiding the development of the peculiar interest of the State. We in the West, speaking for such of the Republican party as we may, are in sympathy with Pennsylvania in this matter and disposed to aid her in that which she asks; but sensible men hereaway want, in addition to these increased duties, an act of Congress taxing all banks of issue in the United States, to the end that an increase of bank promises-to-pay, and a consequent increase of the prices of labor, the prices of rent, provisions, &c., may not render that tariff legislation worse than useless. It is certain that as soon as the protective policy is adopted and the demand for manufacturing establishments is felt, there will be loud clamoring for additional "facilities for business," that is, additional issues of bank paper, whereby any adventurer without capital who can by hook or crook get credit at any of these "money mills," may enter upon his break-neck career. And that clamor, as long as the power of chartering banks is extended to thirty-odd local legislatures, will be so far listened to that, without some action of Congress for the restraint of these "money-making" institutions, the country will be flooded with an additional one hundred or two hundred millions of new bank notes. The consequences are obvious: Prices will rise just as the amount of the paper currency is increased; a day's labor, now worth a dollar and a quarter in the labor market, will soon be worth two dollars, wheat will run up until flour in a poor man's pantry will be a rarity, rents will be exorbitant, and the prices of everything *except imported goods* will be greatly enhanced. Of course, the benefits of a tariff in such a complication would be entirely lost, because the production of manufactured articles, in successful competition with European forges and looms, in consequence of the enhancement of rents and the wages of labor, would be impossible. Importation and the payment of the increased duties would be cheaper than manufacturing. Stimulated by an abundance of "money," our people would buy largely; and in the end, our domestic establishments would be closed, and a large debt contracted, which, by-and-by, in the pressure of a money panic, we should be obliged to pay in gold.

Now we bargain with our Pennsylvania friends; they want a Tariff which we are willing to have imposed, because we see in their prosperity and in the prosperity of all other mining and manufacturing communities new and better markets for Western grain, beef, pork, hides, &c.; but we do not want to be deluded with a show of prosperity which will not last a twelve-month. If new arrangements of a commercial character are to be entered into, they must have the promise, at least, of stability, and as we have before explained, that can be found only in some national and stringent restriction upon the issue of paper money. Will Pennsylvania join hands with us in securing that as an accompaniment of any future tariff legislation?

Lincoln at Lincoln.

It might have been expected the people of a village who had named their abiding place after Honest Old Abe, would be enthusiastic in his support; but the demonstration for the Republican ticket, at Lincoln, in Logan County, on Saturday last, exceeded the expectations of the Lincolnites themselves. Monster trains from Springfield and from Bloomington carried thousands to the place of meeting, while the farmers of all the surrounding country turned out *en masse*. The proceedings were worthy of the occasion. Processions, banners, devices, bands of music and vociferous cheering made up the display. Dick Yates, our candidate for Governor, and Hon. Leonard Swett addressed the crowd in masterly speeches, and to every patriotic sentiment there was an enthusiastic response. Altogether the demonstration was a great success.

SMART FELLOWS.—A correspondent at Green Garden, Will county, writes us that the Democracy of that region are attempting to influence the German vote by asserting that it is a part of Republican policy to prohibit the voting of foreigners until they have been twenty-one years in the country. In Massachusetts they tell the opposite lie—that foreigners, if the Republicans succeed will be permitted to vote without being naturalized at all. The one story offsets the other.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.—It is decided that there is to be a Grand Military Encampment in St. Louis, during the coming Fair of the Agricultural Society, the time for which is not fixed. The *Democrat* calls upon the city to make an appropriation, urging as a precedent therefor the "example of Chicago, which, by the way, never "gave a red" for any such purpose.

MISSOURI.—Col. W. B. Branch, a delegate to the Chicago Convention, announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth (St. Joseph) District. Col. Branch is a conservative Republican, and ought to receive the votes of all the Opposition.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4, 1860.

Democracy is a great institution, especially in this city. You have doubtless heard of the desperate efforts of the police here to disperse the mob that attacked the Republicans on the occasion of the serenade to Senator Trumbull—said efforts consisting solely in the arrest of one or two peaceable Republicans after the affair was about over. A similar instance of energetic action on the part of Mayor Berrett occurred on Saturday. About a week ago some hundred or more of the "illigant pisantry" were transported from Baltimore to this city, for the purpose of being duly installed as "actual residents" by to-day. On Saturday night, about twenty policemen arrived from Baltimore, being deputed too look after and be ready to nab the aforesaid emigrants, and *they (the Baltimore policemen) were arrested* and put into jail by Mayor Barrett's corps. And this morning ten more policemen came from Baltimore, *in uniform*, on the same errand, and they were also arrested. It was an interesting sight to see the officials of a neighboring city thus being marched along our streets to jail, their crime being that they came on a lawful errand, to arrest vagabonds from their own city. But this is that Democratic "vigilance" which is the "price" of Democratic "liberty." All Washington this morning is laughing at the ridiculous figure which the Mayor cuts, and I shall not be surprised if the general disgust at his course does not seriously affect the result at the polls against him.

Whatever may be the result of the action of Congress upon the Pacific Railroad bill during the present session, it is certain that the investigations of the Committee have tended greatly to accelerate the progress of the movement, and should no definite action be had upon the subject by the present Congress, it may be truly said that the country will be, at the end of the term, much nearer the achievement of this mighty enterprise than it was at the commencement. The committee held a meeting this morning, at which certain amendments were agreed upon to obviate the legal objections raised by Henry Winter Davis. I understand that the result of the deliberations of the Committee this morning were to bring the double route plan into greater favor than it has hitherto enjoyed among the members. Another meeting has been called by Col. Curtis for to-morrow morning, and the subject will be vigorously urged forward not only in committee but before the House. If the "inevitable nigger" can only be kept out of it, there is hope that something will be done in the premises.

The President is busily engaged in prosecuting his measure for checking the African Slave Trade. I have previously advised you of the disagreement between the President and his Cabinet in regard to the disposition of the captured Africans; and the vote upon Senator Benjamin's bill, which was drawn up in accordance with the President's recommendation, and with a view of strictly carrying out the terms of the Ashburton Treaty, clearly showed that a majority of the Democracy of the Senate were against the President's plan of sending the Africans back to their native land, and in favor of McRae's plan of "*indenturing*" them in this country for a term of years, which is about equivalent to enslaving them for life. Now, James Buchanan is just as much entitled as the Devil to have "his due," and therefore it may as well be said that he seems bent upon having his way this time. He is seconded in his efforts by Senator Benjamin, who, although supporting Davis's resolutions, and generally ranging himself with the straight-out Southern Democracy, certainly takes a bold and decided stand against the re-opening of the slave trade, or anything squinting that way. In fact, Benjamin, who used to be a moderate Whig, is the most conservative man, with the exception of Andie Johnson and Crittenden, among the Southern Senators; and among conservative men here, (whatever the Douglas crew may think,) his high compliment to Lincoln has had great weight, and has done more than anything else to dispel prejudice against Mr. L. If Benjamin had complimented Douglas, you would have seen his name heralded through the land as Judge Dickey's was, as evidence that the Old Line Whigs were in favor of Popular Sovereignty. Time was when this same Benjamin was quoted by the Douglas organs for this same purpose.

And, by the way, let me ask you wherein Benjamin and John J. Crittenden now differ? The latter *voted for every one of the Democratic caucus resolutions*, and yet when he says a good word for Douglas, we never hear the last of it. I think Benjamin's endorsement of Lincoln's conservatism about as good as Crittenden's endorsement of Douglas's conservatism.

The Louisville *Democrat* some time since started a roorback in regard to a bill made by Abraham Lincoln, while member of Congress, for three pair of boots, which was said to have been charged in his stationery account. This was copied into the *States* of this city, and afterwards into the Chicago *Times*. Fortunately, the books of that Congress are accessible, and have been examined by the officers of the House. I have been permitted to look over the accounts of Mr. Lincoln for both the sessions of the Congress of which he was a member, and I find no charge of any article except such as are universally included in the term stationery, and no single charge of anything near the sum designated in this shameless roorback. It is a lie made out of whole cloth—a lie of which respectable Democrats here are ashamed—a lie which no Congressman believes—a lie which will reflect nothing but disgrace upon those who are circulating it. Had there been the least semblance of truth in the story, it would not have been any evidence of dishonesty, for each member is and always has been allowed a certain sum for stationery, which he can take out in what he likes, and if his account with the Postmaster falls short of that amount, he receives the balance in money—if it exceeds that amount, he is charged with the balance. So much for another of the senseless charges of a mad and desperate party. WALDO.

The Nomination in Wisconsin.

KILBOURN CITY, June 4, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The news of Lincoln's nomination was received all through the Northern portion of this State with every demonstration of joy. The watchword of freedom—Lincoln and Hamlin—is being sounded through every portion of the State; among the lumbermen of the State, it is Lincoln now, and it will be Lincoln on the 6th of November next. Wisconsin will do her duty, and cast her electoral vote for Lincoln and Hamlin, the favorite sons of Illinois and Maine.

Yours, &c., *

A Happy Tribute to Mr. Lincoln.

We copy the following happy tribute to Mr. Lincoln's abilities from the Auburn (N. Y.) *Daily Union*, the able Republican organ published at Gov. Seward's home:

The testimony is becoming overwhelming that Lincoln is not a second rate, but a *first rate* and truly great man. In the first place he appears to have come to the years of his manhood as one of those born noblemen of which the United States have produced only a few—superior as well to the superficial circumstances which seemed to surround him as to the obstacles to acknowledged greatness which seemed to lie in his path. He had all those obstacles to overcome by patient, laborious, persevering efforts—efforts involving at the same time the earning of the means of defraying the expenses of his education as well as of his ordinary living. He overcame them all, and acquired the practical knowledge of a farmer, a tradesman, a merchant, a military officer, and of a lawyer. We think there are few at this day to deny that a man who is able to do all this has in him the elements, at least, of true greatness—a greatness likely to display itself in a more imposing manner on the happening of a sufficient opportunity. He appears to have been a *learned* farmer, blacksmith, merchant's clerk, military officer and lawyer—*first* in his occupation or profession, whatever it was.

As a lawyer he appears to have been regarded from the first, by his associates at the bar, as being solid and profound. As an advocate he is accomplished, eloquent and convincing. A friend of ours, who has heard him, informs us that his style of eloquence is fully equal in dignity and power to that of the late Joshua A. Spencer.

As a politician, he is acknowledged, even by his opponents, to be candid, consistent, honest, and unwavering. Judge Douglas reluctantly, but manfully, pays him this tribute. Everybody else who knows him in the West, pays it willingly and with an emphasis that is full of meaning.

His published debates with Douglas, in 1858, raise him to the dignity of a full-grown statesman. To use the language of Lieut. Gov. Selden, of Rochester, and Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, of Onondaga: "No well informed person can rise from a perusal of those debates without feeling the impression on his mind that Lincoln's is a master mind—that its possessor is a TRULY GREAT MAN."

The New York Softs at Baltimore.

The Hon. James Jackson, M. C. of Georgia, states, in a published letter to Col. O. C. Gibson, that the delegates of New York to the Baltimore Convention have promised—if the seceders will return and take their seats in that body—to recognize the rights of the South in the Territories; that is to say, they will agree in "*a clear and unequivocal denial* of the lawful power of the Territorial Legislatures to exclude Slavery from the common territories of the Union, directly or indirectly, by unfriendly legislation or otherwise; and in a declaration of the duty of the Federal Government to protect other property, in the Territories, as everywhere else where they have jurisdiction."

—What do the fond and faithful Douglas men say to this scheme of the Dean Richmonds, Peter Caggers, and other commercial politicians of their party? Don't they feel as if they were already being crowded on the fatal plank which is to souse them overboard? What do you say, Col. Richardson? And you, the Hon. I. N. Cutting? And you, the pious Abbe McMasters? This is a slippery and a cheating world.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE TORNADO IN IOWA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE!

Houses Swept Away and Forests Uprooted!

[From the Mt. Vernon News Extra, June 4th.]

We have to record this morning, one of the most terrible visitations that ever desolated a country inhabited by men. About 4 o'clock last night, a terrific whirlwind or tornado passed a mile south of our town, from West to East.

When first seen, probably six or seven miles away, it had the appearance of a large black shaft or column, shaped like an upright hour-glass extending from a tremendous threatening cloud, which for some time had been hanging over the West, to the ground. Hundreds of people watched it as it swept on its course seemingly bearing directly toward Mt. Vernon. It was attended with a heavy roar as of a hundred trains of cars. Branches of trees could be seen in the air, while its changing form, and the flakes of clouds thrown from its sides, showed its whirling motion.

When within two miles of us, while people were seeking safety in cellars, or, as in some cases, running wildly about the streets, it veered on its course, and swept by in full sight—sublime but fearful.

Hardly had it passed ere a half dressed man, bleeding from wounds upon his head, and reeling upon his horse, rode furiously into town, calling for help. Talking incoherently, he reported persons killed and others injured at a little village or hamlet 1½ miles west, known as St. Mary's. In a few minutes hundreds were on their way there, including Drs. Carhart, Belden, Gordon and Carson. The wild scene of desolation they found beggars description. We had imagined the horrors of a battlefield, but never had pictured anything so awful as the sight of those poor victims, disabled, dying and dead. These having been quickly carried to the house and store of Mr. Harvey Gillet, near at hand, were soon in the care of the physicians and other Samaritan men and women.

At that point the house and shop of a Mr. Cunningham were entirely destroyed; himself and family much injured. A few steps further on scarcely a vestige remained of the house and two large barns of Mr. James Burge. Two of his children, a grown up son and a small daughter, were fatally hurt, and have since died. Mr. William Wain, brother of E. D. Wain of this place, and a young man by the name of Columbus Sparks, happening to be in or near the house at the time, were afterwards found dead. As the blast approached, Stephen Smith, son of Josephus Smith, was seen to ride up and spring from his horse, and was afterwards picked up mortally injured. Several persons were saved by creeping into a root-house, partly under ground, and others by lying down flat upon the earth.

A mile eastward, the house and barn of Mr. Clark Thompson, were utterly demolished. His family, by running down cellar, escaped; for some reason he did not go with them, and so lost his life. Close by, Mr. Josephus Smith and family were much hurt, but not dangerously. His house was torn down, his large barn turned partly round and carried fifty feet.

The power and force of this "demon of the elements" must have been immense. We reached the path of its fury less than an hour after it went howling on. We found a hundred men standing around mute and aghast. The sufferers had been borne away, but there were other evidences of its fearful mission. Houses gone, utterly gone, and nothing but blackened and smeared foundations told where they had been; trees, one and two feet in diameter, and even larger, uprooted and hurled many rods, robbed of branches and foliage; carcasses of horses, cattle and swine strewed the former barnyard.

And yet the track of the whirling demon was not more than twenty rods in width—we speak of the central force which worked the destruction; outside of that there was a mighty wind but no such traces of power were left.

On eastward it continued its wild work. As it passed south of us, another one of less power, seemed to form just north of town and bear off towards Lisbon. Between here and there it was met by a fragment which had broken away from the main storm, when with increased fury it swept north of that village, overthrowing two houses fortunately vacant, the depot building and eating-house, and then passed on to join the main current farther east.

We are told by Dr. Hammer, this morning, that when he observed it, it would sometimes spring up and for a space do no damage, then in an instant it would swoop down destroying everything before it. Here we noticed nothing of the kind, it always hugged the earth with the embrace of a fiend.

Of its course east of Lisbon we have not the particulars. It is certain, however, that between there and Pioneer Grove eight or ten lives were lost, and many others horribly injured, while the destruction of property is even greater than here, nor had its fury, when last heard from, in the least abated.

The town is shrouded in gloom. Stores and all places of business are closed. Men are going to and coming from the scene of disaster, or stand in knots upon the streets talking in subdued tones. Various unauthenticated rumors are passed from mouth to mouth. Some assert that as the storm passed they distinctly saw human bodies whirling in the air.

Others recount evidences of the hurricane's force. One man found the blade of a shovel plow so firmly driven into a tree that he could not pull it out. Meanwhile preparations are making for the funerals.

Appended is a list of the killed and injured, so far as we have learned:

KILLED.

William Wain, Patrick Lynch, Columbus Sparks, Clarkson Thompson, a son of James Burge, and a boy not yet identified, found in the woods, evidently brought across the Cedar in the storm.

INJURED.

The family of Mr. Cunningham, little girl mortally; Stephen Smith, mortally; family of James Burge; Josephus Smith and family, and Henry H. Fuller.

EAST OF LISBON.

A Mr. Piper injured, two children killed.
Mr. Latimer and family injured.
Mr. Wm. Andre and wife missing, probably killed.
Five killed in one family by name of Allen.

WEST OF THE CEDAR.

Five persons are reported killed. Particulars not yet known.

It is also reported that several houses were blown and several persons killed north of Cedar Rapids.

LATER—1 O'CLOCK P. M.

At 11 o'clock, we took the train east, and went as far as Mechanicsville, and came back on the return train.

The destruction on the line of the road is, if possible, greater than here. At Mechanicsville are ten bodies brought in from the country north. In the village of De Witt fifteen to twenty are killed. Thirty seven lives lost at Camanche, and many injured and missing.

[From the Davenport Democrat, 5th.]

The following letter would appear to denote that the tornado must have started in Johnson county, and as was the case in the terrible tornado some twelve years since, swept around by Camanche:

IOWA CITY, Monday, June 4th, 1860.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT.—I hand our mutual friend, Mr. Eagal, all the items I have yet received concerning the tornado which swept through the northern part of this county yesterday afternoon.

The first news which I received, was by a gentleman from Linn county, who witnessed the passage of the storm across the Cedar Rapids. He represents that the whirlwind was about two hundred yards in width, and swept everything before it, carrying masses of earth high in air, uprooting, breaking off, and disbranching large forest trees, twirling fences like chaff, and demolishing a dwelling-house not far from where our informant passed along.

The names of parties injured are not given, but it was reported that several children are lost and one man severely injured at this point.

Mr. Shircliff, postmaster of Solen, states that the storm passed about four miles north of that place—unroofed a church and injured several other buildings. Particulars not given, but 3 lives reported lost.

Mr. Howard, ex-sheriff of this county, who resides in the west of Solen, saw what he supposed to have been the germ of the tornado—the gathering of the storm-clans, being apparently near his place in Jefferson township.

The particulars of the catastrophe I will try to furnish you to-morrow.

INCIDENTS.

From Mr. D. C. Aldrich, of Wyoming, Iowa, who was upon the ground yesterday morning, and who called upon us last evening, we learn some of the incidents of the terrible catastrophe:

Mr. Brooks, one of the few survivors, says he can liken the sound of the tornado as it approached, only to that of an earthquake, the whole earth trembling terribly.

In Camanche, a mother was discovered lying dead with her little infant in her arms, upon whom no visible injury could be found—the breath of life having departed from both.

Another mother was found lying dead with her two little ones by her side—all three cold and stiff.

A woman, the top of whose head was completely severed, was found lying by the side of a shattered building; her death must have been sudden and terrible.

Our informant says that the shrieks of the wounded and dying were awful, and he hopes that God may spare him another such a scene. Mothers and fathers rushing around wildly for their dear ones, children seeking parents, tears and lamentations, all added to the horror of the scene.

The wind appeared to have had pretty much the same effect as would a plow, digging deep furrows and trenches in the earth, and tearing to pieces everything that came in its way.

The Enthusiasm in Indiana—Great Ratification Meeting in Terre Haute.

The Terre Haute *Express* publishes a report of an enormous ratification meeting held in that city on Saturday last, which was addressed by the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, of Indianapolis, and Judge Gookins, of this city. We copy the following paragraph:

Early in the morning the booming of cannon announced that the Republicans were awake, and flags and banners streaming from windows along the main streets, showed that the friends of "Old Abe" were alive to all the surroundings. The artistic banner, the work of Messrs. Wright & Coats, on which the young "rail splitter" is represented at his early avocation, with maul raised high in the air, just ready to descend on a wedge which is opening a gaping split in a large log, was brought to the Court House, and placed behind the speaker's stand. It represents Mr. Lincoln's long, gaunt appearance when quite a young man, and so admirably is the likeness preserved, that those who know the original now, declare this must be true to life, thirty years ago. In the distance is the White House, the keys of which the people have determined to hand to the mauler on the fourth day of next March.

The Pike's Peak Emigration.

The Omaha *Republican* gives the following *resume* of the emigration to Pike's Peak passing that point this season:

Total for week ending May 27, 1860, 244 wagons and 781 men.

Total for 7 weeks, ending May 27, 1766 wagons and 5,266 men.

European Affairs.

Details of the Vanderbilt's News.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

The most important feature of the news by the Vanderbilt is that the Neapolitan accounts of the defeat of the forces of Garibaldi at Calata Fimi by the Neapolitan army are all false, and that Garibaldi was himself the victor in that battle. The dispatches also further inform us that on the 16th he was also victorious in another battle at Pioppo. We find on the map no such place as Pioppo; but there is a place marked Gioppo, about half-way between Alcamo and Morreale, and as he was at Alcamo on the 15th, and somewhere about the 18th had taken possession of the village of Morreale it is probable that Gioppo was the place of the encounter. Morreale commands Palermo, around which Garibaldi's forces were disposed in a semicircle, and at some purpose ... our latest dispatch, dated Naples, May 20, a battle had been fought close to Palermo, and the Neapolitan army were totally defeated. If all this news be true, and we have no reason to doubt, the King of Naples is in a bad way, and Sicily is lost to him. If Palermo is lost, Messina must follow, for there is no hope for King Bomba's son to stop the further triumphant march of Garibaldi. There is no hope, first from the fact, as stated by a correspondent of the London *Times*, that from the days of Manfred of Swabia, to those of Murat, there has scarcely been an instance of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies resisting any attempt, no matter from what contemptible forces, for more than three days. With the strongest natural frontiers, Naples has seldom cost her conquerors more trouble than a military promenade; and the causes of this helplessness must not be looked for in any constitutional cowardice of the Neapolitans, but in the fact that Naples, with one or two exceptions, has always been in the hands of rulers bent upon breaking the very moral sinews of their subjects. Cowards like Ferdinand IV., for instance, who revelled in the ignominy he cast on his own soldiers, clapped cuirasses to their backs, as that was the only part of their body they ever would show to the enemy, and invented that opprobious name "*fuggiranno sempre*," which must too surely be the standing order of the day for a Neapolitan army, so long as it follows such royal leaders. Such a demoralized army can hardly be relied upon by the King of Naples. They will rather turn against him than fight for him. There is no hope for King Bomba's son, in the second place, from the character of the forces which Garibaldi leads. A star of hope has now risen on the Italians, and has imbued them with an enthusiasm which cannot be extinguished, with feelings of that elevated nature which nerves the arm to deeds of the highest heroism, and paves the way to the loftiest destinies. The Italian papers are full of letters from young volunteers, written to their parents on the eve of their embarcation with Garibaldi, and which show that his followers are no adventurers, no brigands, or filibusters, rushing to the standard of a brigand leader for the mere sake of spoil, but strong young hearts, beating with the pure love of liberty, and willing to pour the last drop of blood in fighting for it to the overthrow of oppression.

LANDING OF GARIBALDI AT MARSALA.

[From the London Daily News, May 23.]

When her Majesty's ships Argus and Intrepid were sent to Marsala the other day, it was to protect the large factories and immense property of English merchants, deprived like the Sicilians of defensive arms, from the tender mercies of the Neapolitan troops. As we read this letter of an eye-witness, we see our vessels at daybreak, attended by two Neapolitan steamers, "sent to watch our proceedings, no doubt." One of our ships takes a peep into Trapani before sunrise, and at 10 A. M. the other brings up off Marsala, and shortly after both are at the anchorage. The two Neapolitans stand on, apparently to take a look along the coast, or to tell a frigate on the station of the arrival of the Englishmen. Hardly, however, are the two steamers out of sight, when two other steamers are seen coming in from seaward at full speed. As they approach they hoist Sardinian colors, and come so close round the stern of one of our ships "that it was impossible to mistake who or what they were." The foremost of these strange steamers was the smaller of the two; and "but few men to be seen on her deck." But on the bridge, beside the captain or pilot, was an officer in a red blouse, (like the rest), and with "a feather in his cap." All are armed, and a field-piece points out from an opening in the bulwarks just abaft the starboard paddle-box. The other and larger vessel was "literally crammed with men," some in red, some in dark green, and most "in plain citizens' attire." This is how the two strange steamers looked on that memorable morning. Both steamers make straight for the mole; the smaller one gets in "all right;" the other grounds about a hundred yards short of the mole head. The landing from the inner one begins at once, and it is surprising where all the men who now come steadily over her side could have been bestowed. So they land and walk up in small parties to the town as leisurely as a party of English yatchsmen from Malta. There was the usual fussy health officer hurrying to ask them "if they had *pratique*," but that was the only difficulty. Except indeed "that confounded semaphore "swinging its arms about as if in a rage;" and straight to this semaphore the health officer is ordered to march in front of the landing party. In ten minutes that semaphore had ceased from troubling. Then there was another fussy "commissioner from the Government" taking down a list of the names of compromised persons. This gentleman's papers are quietly "distributed in much smaller pieces than he had intended." And then the prison gates are opened, and though there was no time to make a systematic goal delivery, there is no reason to fear that any but political offenders were released. The Government at Naples has no room to spare for ordinary crime. Meantime the smaller steamer has been cleared of men, stores, guns, and ammunition, and the latter laid along the mole for removal, just as if it belonged to his majesty's regular troops. Presently, after a little delay, boats "in any number, and of all sizes," run alongside the steamer aground, and the men come down the ladder in perfect order. What a moment for our gallant fellows, staring with all their eyes and glasses! There are two Neapolitans steaming back "as hard as they could come, and cleared for action, too." And not only the steamers, but the frigate is running down to her anchorage with every sail set before a beautiful breeze. Nearer and nearer they come; well within range, and still there are hundreds to land. It is a splendid sight to see them stepping into the boats as coolly as the crew of a captain's gig at Spithead. Now the Government steamer stops—every eye aboard the British ships is on her bow gun. "Why doesn't she fire." But no, she's backing and filling, and signalling to the frigate, "which is by this time getting disagreeably close. And Garribaldi's men—why they are all landed, formed into four, and marching off, "as if from parade." At last comes a shot from the steamer short; another—"the men on the mole dip, and it passes over them," and on they march again. Here's the frigate! she has shortened all sail, and as she comes in a line with the mole head, crash goes her broadside of grape and canister, down go the volunteers, over them goes the storm, and up they are again, "marching as orderly as before." Frigate and steamers now sheer off a little, and are content to throw a stray shot or two at the working parties who are clearing the mole of the landed stores, with an ample supply of horses and carts.

A ricochet shot half smothers them in dust every now and then, and that is nearly all the harm done. One man was wounded out of the twelve hundred who had thus been landed, with arms, amunition, and four field pieces, "in just one hour and three quarters, in the very teeth of a frigate and two steamers, without hurry or disorder, and without returning a shot." It is evident that the British men-of-war have been gratuitously charged with covering the landing party. Our ships lay, it is true, off the English factory, which they were commissioned to protect, and the steamer of the insurgents, which ran aground between our ships and the shore, was not fired upon by the Neapolitans the next morning, for fear, perhaps, of doing useless damage to the factory. The worst that can be said of our intervention in the matter is, that we saved the lives and property of our countrymen. For, as our correspondent shrewdly observes, had the Neapolitans fired on the abandoned steamer of the insurgents, it would have been an entire waste of powder and shot. When Garibaldi and his gallant followers stepped on Sicilian ground, they had to all intents and purposes burnt their ships. At five on the following morning they had marched away for Salemi, and if the Neapolitan steamers and the frigate which excited the admiration of our blue-jackets at Marsala are ashamed to sleep on their laurels, they must loose no time in getting back to Palermo.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

[Correspondence to the N. Y. Tribune.]

TURIN, May 19, 1860.

The year 1860 bids fair to become as important for Europe as for the United States. We have already witnessed the annexation of Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Legations to Sardinia, the cession of Nice and Savoy to France, the insurrection of Sicily, and Garibaldi's expedition; and now the Eastern question, too—the most formidable of all European questions—is again reopened. M. Lavalette, distinguished for the diplomatic skill by which he was able to aggrandize the difficulty concerning the keys of the Church at Jerusalem, and the silver star at Bethlehem until the Russian war and the Crimean campaign grew out of these squabbles, has again set out for Constantinople with secret instructions. Prince Napoleon is to follow him in about one month, and a French fleet is in readiness at Toulon to sail to the East. In the mean while, a Russian army is silently assembling in the South of Russia, the Caucasian army corps remains undiminished, strong enough to overrun Asia Minor, and Prince Gorchakoff is unmasking his diplomatic batteries at St. Petersburg, by calling the Embassadors of all Europe, with the exception of the Turk, together, and inviting them to take the condition of the Christians in Turkey into consideration. This is the first step for killing the sick man, whom now even the skill of his English friends cannot save. Russia and France have come to an understanding about a fair partition, as a basis for the revision of the territorial arrangements of Europe. If England is willing to enter into this compact, she may have the first choice, and the lion's share; if she refuses, the work will be done without her, and even against her.

Austria, too, was to have got a share in this partition, according to Napoleon's scheme. He wished to befriend Francis Joseph; but Prince Gorchakoff's antipathy against the ingratitude of Austria, which is felt by all the Russian army, and the stubborn, short-sighted policy of Vienna prevented a previous understanding. The Emperor of Austria still looks to Italy. He cannot forget that he was deceived at Villafranca when he relied upon Napoleon's promise as regards the restoration of the Archdukes of Modena and Tuscany. He supports the Pope and the King of Naples, and he must oppose the Prussian schemes of unification in Germany, and thus he cannot agree with the plans of the French Emperor. His position is really lamentable; his army is demoralized, his administration discredited, his finances in the most distressing confusion, his subjects openly defy his orders, and still his pretensions are now as extravagant as they were when Metternich's talents and prestige brought to bear the weight of the whole empire upon divided Germany, emasculated Italy, and defeated France.

The parts played by the different States of Europe have changed since then. The revolution of 1848 swept away the prestige of many time-honored dynasties, and laid bare the weak points of every Kingdom. Francis Joseph, Napoleon, and Victor Emanuel ascended the throne about the same time (December, 1848, and March, 1849). Each of them chose a different policy, and each of them has arrived at a different goal. Francis Joseph, victorious in the first months of his reign in Italy, was defeated in Hungary, but by the aid of Russia, he became once more the uncontrolled master of his Empire. He then threw himself into the hands of reckless reactionary adventurers, who have destroyed in every province the historical rights and traditions of the population, and tried to establish a new centralized empire upon the foundations of the Divine Right and of the Concordat. The first steps seemed to be successful. Austrian troops occupied Ancona and Hamburgh at the same time, and destroyed every vestige of liberty in Schleswig Holstein and in Hessia. Prussia submitted to the lead of Austria, and renounced her pretensions to supremacy in Germany. Hungary was terrorized, and the world really believed that Austria was a great Power. Eight years later we see her defeated, bankrupt, despised. Victor Emanuel, on the other hand, inherited his throne under the most trying circumstances. The battle of Novara had crushed the hopes of Italy and extinguished the ambition of Charles Albert. Sardinia was at the mercy of Austria; and had Victor Emanuel yielded to the propositions of Prince Schwarzenburg and of old Radetzky, by abolishing the constitution, to which the nation was not yet accustomed, he might have got easier terms from the victorious enemy, and apparent security for his throne. But the King of Sardinia refused to follow the example of all the other Kings of Europe. Sticking to the constitution which he had sworn to maintain, and confiding in the manly spirit of his people, he was able, little by little, to win the affections of all Italy; and now he sees himself at the head of eleven millions of Italians, beloved by his subjects, and the virtual King of all Italy. Even Mazzini acknowledges the popularity of the brave King, and, surrendering his republican principles, fights for Italian unity under the flag of Victor Emanuel.

THE IRISH EXODUS.

The following is a passage from a remarkable statement in the Cork *Examiner* of May 18, bearing upon the continued flight of the population from that port alone to the newly adopted land of the Irish Celtic race:

"Each week sees the departure on an average of 600 persons, the great majority of whom are young men and women between 20 and 30 years of age. To imagine the effect of this drain upon the community, we might instance that if these 600 were drawn from a town like that of Bantry, there would hardly be a young man or woman left in it. The actual numbers are greater than the population of many large villages, and a fornight's draught at that rate would utterly depopulate so considerable a town as Millstreet. Remembering that almost every one of these persons is of condition to be of actual value to the community—the men as farm laborers, or mechanics; the women, either in agricultural labor, as servants, or, still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country. Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actual witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure.

Among the entire number there is not an indication of squalor or misery; not a single rag on the back of its owner indicates that he or she is flying from poverty, not a weak limb or a pale cheek—scarcely a wrinkled face indicates that the country is getting rid of a burden. Sturdy, athletic young men, healthy and strong girls—often of extraordinary beauty—form the great bulk of this departing crowd. On Thursday week we witnessed no less than four hundred such preparing to take their departure in the Edinburgh, Captain Kennedy, one of the vessels of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia line. A rumor had spread shortly before the arrival of the ship that a certain number would be excluded for want of accommodation, and the despair evinced by those who thought themselves shut out was as great as if they were told they had lost every hope. When the tenders came to bear away the passengers, there was a frantic rush even on the part of those whose places were secured, as if they fancied that some unlucky interposition would shut them out. The news that all could be taken was received as if some precious gifts had been showered among them."

MORE ABOUT THE COOLIE TRADE.

You will be interested to hear that a species of Slave trade on a small scale is carried on under the noses of the Government officials at Hong Kong, and that they are apparently powerless to put a stop to it. Chinese Coolies are kidnapped by Chinese crimps in the most approved fashion; they are invited to gamble, (an invitation that no Chinaman can resist,) hocussed with shamshoo, and put quietly on board junks in the harbor at night. In the morning they awake to find themselves gliding out of the bay, bound for the Portugese settlement of Macao. On arrival there, they are transferred to barracoons—prisons under another name—where they are fed, clothed and carefully watched till sent on board ships and consigned to Cuba, where they are sold for $250 or $300 as slaves. I am told that some farce is gone through at Macao, of their appearance before an official previous to their being shipped, and making a declaration that they are quite willing to go, and are, in fact, quite happy and contented with the brilliant future that lies before them. But I am also told that their gaolers have methods of inducement, into which the bamboo enters largely, for persuading them to make this declaration, and that its value as a true exposition of their real feelings is extremely doubtful. They are said to cost on an average, from date of kidnapping to period of shipment for Cuba, $45 to $50 each. Their food on board during the passage cannot be very costly, as it is not likely they are treated to any very expensive luxuries. I have above stated the price they fetch in Cuba, so that it would apear to be altogether a profitable speculation to those engaged in it. That such a trade is carried on appears to be well known to the officials here; but it also appears that there are insurmountable obstacles to its abolition. What these may be I am not sufficiently informed to be able to state, and I am not sufficiently imaginative to be able to divine. Everybody seems to know that the trade exists, and nobody seems to know why it is not abolished.—*Correspondence of the London News.*

Hon. John F. Potter and His Libelers.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

It is stated that Hon. John F. Potter has commenced an action for libel against the proprietors of the Washington *States* and of the Madison *Patriot*. The ground of the action is the publication of a story that Mr. Potter declared himself the owner of a colored man. In the *Patriot* of Saturday, however, we find a manly retraction of the part that paper has taken in spreading the libellous story in question. The *Patriot* has no idea of being salted for another man's mischief. And in this it is sensible. Newspapers are foolish to become responsible for the libels of outsiders, if a fair and candid retraction will relieve them. And the outsider who will involve a newspaper in a legal difficulty, and then will not take the responsibility of it himself, is just no man at all. It appears from the retraction in the *Patriot* that Beriah Brown exhibited to the senior editor of that paper a note from Mr. Pryor, stating that it was in regard to the charge that he (Brown) and Larrabee had been instrumental in inciting an attack on Potter, and asked permission to publish it with some statements of his own to the same effect. The request was, of course, granted, and Mr. Brown was left to prepare his communication, with the expectation that he would confine his statements within the bounds of propriety.

Both the responsible editors were absent during the day, and their attention was not directed to the unwarrantable nature of Brown's communication until the statement appeared in the Eastern papers that Potter had brought a suit against the Washington *States* for copying it. The article in the *Patriot*, after stating these facts, concludes:

"On looking at the article, we regret that Mr. Brown has taken the liberty of our columns to charge Mr. Potter with making affidavit that he 'owned a certain negro,' or that Mr. P. felt constrained to commit perjury to procure the discharge of every negro arrested under the vagrant laws of the city [of Washington]. Now, this is not our charge. True, as journalists, we are supposed to be responsible for it; but morally, at least, we are not, and take this first opportunity to disclaim it. We have heard about the negro affair before, which, as far as we understood it, may be stated: that a certain negro was arrested under the vagrant act of the city of Washington. In order to liberate the negro, Mr. P. claimed him as his servant. Whether this justifies Mr. B.'s charge we leave others to determine. We think it does *not*, and therefore we disclaim the article in this regard. We are political opponents of Mr. Potter, but that circumstance shall be no incentive to do him an injustice, if we know it. We have no personal quarrel with Mr. P., nor will we permit our columns to assail him or any other person unjustly, without a due disclaimer. We ask no favors of Mr. Potter, but so far as our columns have done him injustice, we are bound in honor to set him right; and with the above explanation and disclaimer, we think any honorable man ought to be satisfied."

Singular Freaks of Electricity—A Man Struck by Lightning, and a Well Dried Up.

During the heavy thunder-storm of this morning, the house of Mr. Julius Brown, Clerk in the Recorder's Office, No. 53 Birch street, was struck by lightning. The current struck the lightning rod and followed it down to the earth without leaving any mark upon the house. Mr. Brown was sleeping in the bedroom, with his head to the wall, near the place where the lightning rod was fastened. The electric current in passing stunned him, and filled the house with a sulphurous smell. When Mr. Brown recovered from his stupor, it was found that his left side was completely paralyzed. Dr. Hartmann was called in, and there are strong hopes that he will shortly recover.

A most singular fact connected with this lightning stroke is that the well, situated about ten feet from the end of the lightning rod, and which had a copious supply of water on Sunday evening, is now completely dried up.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Choice Receipts from "Physic for the Poor."

[Published in London, 1657.]

To make any one that Sleepeth answer to whatsoever thou ask.—Take the heart of oul, and his right legg, and put them upon the breast of one that slepeth, and they shall reveal whatsoever thou ask them.

To know any Man or Woman's mind when they are Asleep.—Take the hart of a dove, and the legg of a frog, dry it well, and beat them to powder in a morter, put this up in a linen cloth, with three or four round pibble stones, as big as walnets, then lay this upon the parties pit of their stomach, and they shall tell you all things that they done, if there is anything remarkable that troubles them.

To make the Nose Bleed.—Take the leaves of yarrow, put it up in the nose; this will make the nose bleed immediately.

To make a Tooth Drop out.—Mizaldus saith that if you make a powder of earth-worms and put it in the hollow of a rotten tooth, it will immediately drop out.

How strange must have been the education and intelligence of the period, when people could write, publish, and practice such incredible trash.

Webster's Dictionary—Pictorial Edition.

[For the Press and Tribune.]

He is a novice in history and in literature who does not know that language is constantly changing. However expressive or polished may be the terms and the idioms of one generation, many of them fall into disuse or are rejected by the next, and in a few centuries at most, the change becomes so great that only the learned can read the language of their ancestors. The English Bible and Shakespeare have done much to fix the character of our language; but two centuries and a half have made radical changes in the meaning of a large class of words, and more still have become obsolete. Hence, no dictionary can last many generations. It must be adapted to the language as it is at the time of its publication. Many obsolete words must be retained for the convenience of the people when reading old authors, and many new ones must be introduced and designated as such, leaving it for the future to test their right to become incorporated into the language.

When Webster's Quarto Dictionary was published, in 1847, it was supposed that no further improvements would be introduced for many years. Dr. Webster had devoted a long life to this one subject; his untiring industry and transcendent abilities were universally acknowledged; the work was issued in convenient form and at a reasonable price, and the public seemed entirely satisfied, that in Dr. Webster's great work nothing was wanting to render it a perfect standard of pure English for several generations. But with the increasing favor of the public, the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Merriam of Springfield, Mass., and Dr. Goodrich, Webster's son-in-law, were willing to incur tens of thousands of dollars of expense and years of patient toil in order to bring to a higher standard of perfection the great work of Dr. Webster. The result of that enterprise and toil is before us, a proud monument of American genius, a bulwark of "English undefiled" for the next half century.

Our readers are too familiar with Webster's Dictionary to require any analysis of its excellence and distinctive characteristics. In the clearness and the accuracy of its definitions, copiousness and variety of quotations, it has become the standard of the leading statesmen and the most profound thinkers and scholars on both sides of the Atlantic. Our principal object in writing this article is to call attention to the improvements, which, without increasing the cost, have been introduced into the last edition.

The first, and to the people generally, the most valuable improvement, is the large number of beautifully executed pictorial illustrations in connection with the definition of scientific and other terms. These at once strike the eye, and are indispensible to a correct understanding of a great many words that occur in almost every book and newspaper. Take for instance the terms in Architecture. The names of the different parts of the cornice, the freize, the architrave, the capital, with all the general divisions of the column, are at once defined to the eye as no language or explanation could possibly do it. To the general student this feature of the work is really invaluable.

We have also a table of synonyms, made by Prof. Goodrich, an addition which reflects great credit upon him as a linguist—the peculiar use of words and terms in the Holy Scriptures; an appendix of new words, *ten thousand* in all, and now first collected and defined; with many other interesting improvements, which it were almost tedious and it is certainly unnecessary to mention.

We have neither time nor taste to enter into elaborate comparisons between this and rival works. We leave that field to publishers, who in the pamphlets with which they deluge the country, very easily and conclusively prove that black is white, and white, black. We have before us a great variety of recommendations of recent date, giving the work the highest possible endorsement. To those given in April last, we find the names of Senators Trumbull, Douglas, Crittenden, Cameron and many others. Copies were also purchased for the use of the Senate and all its committees. Col. Forney gives the following certificate:

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It gives me pleasure to certify to the extraordinary merits of Webster's Pictorial Dictionary, which has been *placed in the Library of the House*, as well as in the Speaker's room in the Capitol of the United States. *No Dictionary stands higher as an authority in this office*, and the system of *orthography therein represented is no doubt that of the best usage of our language*, in its tendencies to conform to the laws of analogy.

J. W. FORNEY,
April 10, 1860. Clerk House of Representatives.

A large number of the House, among whom we notice the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. Owen Lovejoy, and nearly one hundred others, unite in the following:

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1860.

We regard Webster's Unabridged Quarto Dictionary as eminently deserving the high reputation it has won for itself as the GREAT AMERICAN STANDARD, and as UNRIVALLED in all those excellencies which go to make up the leading and desirable features of a perfect Dictionary. The new Pictorial edition of this great work contains much to enhance the value and merit of it, although it before had received a world-wide reputation as being the best Dictionary in the English language. It GREATLY EXCELS OTHER WORKS of the kind in its *etymologies* and *definitions*, and *better represents the orthographical improvements of our noble language* in its tendencies to conform to the laws of analogy, while in matters of orthoepy or pronunciation it is quite satisfactory.

WM. PENNINGTON,
Speaker House of Representatives.

The professors at Andover, and scores of the presidents of colleges; the leading and the largest school-book and general publishing houses, as appears from their certificates now before us, have adopted Webster as their standard. In England, Lord Brougham and other leading statesmen and literary men have assigned Webster the same proud position. It is justly regarded by the most learned men of the age as one of the noblest contributions to the literature of his country that man ever made. B.

The Medical Fraternity in a Ferment.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The address of Dr. O. W. Holmes, which was delivered before the Massachusetts Medical Society on Wednesday, has created much excitement among the medical fraternity, and the suggestion has been made and gravely discussed that the society decline to print it in accordance with the usual custom. But it is urged that such a course would only defeat its own object, and give to the address more notoriety than is desirable; so the society will not depart from its usual course.

We understand that at a meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society yesterday, at which about twenty members out of the thousand belonging to the society were present, there was considerable discussion upon the expediency of printing the address, and it was finally decided to print, but with a notification upon the first page that the society is not responsible for its sentiments. The society will exhibit the dose, but will not be answerable for its effects. This course was approved by the affirmative votes of only nine members.

There has been of late years a strong tendency among medical men of long experience and keen observation toward what is called the expectant treatment of disease. They rely more upon nature and less upon drugs. Dr. Jacob Bigelow and Dr. Ira Warren of this city, Dr. Cotting of Roxbury, and some other eminent physicians, in recently published works, have manifested this tendency toward a more rational treatment of disease.

Many other very successful practioners have fully embraced this innovation. What the conservatives of the profession have considered as heterodox sentiments have been previously uttered in the annual addresses of the society, but Dr. Holmes has thrown a bomb-shell fairly into the stronghold of the drugging system, scattering the pills and powders, blunting the lancets, frightening the apothecaries, and creating a general consternation among those who imagine that the world is stationary, and that all advance in medical science ceased with Hippocrates and Galen. Dr. Holmes did not hesitate to express the opinion that the public had been over-medicated. It had insisted on being poisoned and had been humored by the faculty; that every noxious agent which hurts a well man hurts a sick man; and that the human race would be better off if the whole materia medica was thrown into the ocean, though the fishes would not be the gainers. We do not wonder that such extreme views should have made a sensation among those who act upon the idea that they are the masters and not the servants of Nature.

We are glad to see a little healthy excitement among the medical faculty. It will do no harm, and poor bled and blistered and physicked humanity will profit by the agitation. The time will never come when the human race can dispense with the services of medical men, but the day is approaching when families can call in their physician without a misgiving that his remedies may do more harm than good. The services of nature in the cure of disease will be more and more generally recognized. Neither the importance nor the emoluments of physicians will be diminished by this tendency, but they will be forced to turn their attention as well to the laws of *health* as to those of disease, and to become the family guides and counsellors in the *preservation* of that great blessing, as well as in its restoration. When called upon to treat disease they will rely solely upon medicines which will assist nature, and that "active" treatment which leaves the patient who survives it, the wreck of his former self, will no longer remain a monument of the dark ages and of the conservatism of medical science.

A Gigantic Enterprise in Contemplation.

It is already well known that the Newspaper Express on the Hundson River has proved a complete success. We now learn that the New York Central has under consideration and will probably submit to the Government a proposition to carry the great United States mail from New York to Cincinnati and Chicago at a rate of speed heretofore unparalleled in the history of railroading, at least in this country. It is proposed to leave New York at 3 or 4 o'clock a. m. with the mail and New York papers, and reach Cincinnati at 3 o'clock a. m. the following morning, and Chicago at 5 or 6 o'clock a. m.

The roads would of course require and obtain an extra compensation for such service, and the public would cheerfully accede to it.

Business men would receive their correspondence from New York, twenty-four hours in advance of the present mail arrangements.—*N. Y. Times.*

Cause of the Special Dislike of the Democrats to Lincoln.

After searching many of their leading journals in vain for the cause of the special dislike of the Democrats to Lincoln, we found it at last in the New York *Herald*. That cause is nothing more or less than his honesty. It is argued that his honesty disqualifies him for filling the office of President. This charge would seem very absurd, and indicative of the meanness and moral insanity of its author; but whoever views the question from the Democratic stand point, and discusses it on Democratic grounds, will be forced to acknowledge its plausibility. The error lies in the implied assumption that other political parties are no better than the party which is now in power. Certainly the Democracy would not be justified in nominating any man for the Presidency who is unlearned in the arts of rascality. Such a man, in the event of his election, would soon fall an easy prey to the horde of thieves and plunderers by which he would be surrounded. Conscientious Democrats find that the best they can do within the organization is to carry out the maxim, "Set a thief to catch a thief." This is the principle on which Vidocq, and perhaps others like him, were taken into the police of Paris. To turn an unsophisticated, honest President over to the guidance of such men as control the Democratic party would be as bad as to deliver a simple-minded farmer with a well filled purse into the hands of city gamblers and sharpers. But honesty is by no means the equivalent of weakness. When the quality is common to the President and his counselors, it turns out that the rogues are the only sufferers. When it is conceded that Lincoln will have men of integrity and patriotism for his advisers, one proposition of the Democratic syllogism falls to the ground, destroying the whole theory on which it rested. Whatever the opponents of the Republicans may say to the contrary, we contend that honesty in itself disqualifies no man for discharging the duties of the Presidential office. As soon as party discards corruption as a means of governing, so soon will the character of Reynard, the Fox, cease to be the model character of statesmen and politicians. Considering that Abraham Lincoln is not to act with, but against the Democratic party, and that his administration will be sustained by the lusty vigor of the Republican party, we conclude the country will be safe, however honest he is, and however ignorant he may continue to be of the thievish tricks and stratagems in which the Administration men in Washington have proved themselves so expert.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

An Extraordinary Cure for Deafness.

A new discovery, made not long since in Paris, excites a great deal of attention; not merely on account of its intrinsic importance, but because of the melancholy result of it to the discoverer. It appears that a Mdlle. Cleret, a school-mistress, had been for many years very deaf, but one day she bought some thread, which was wrapped in a leaf from some work on geography which had fallen still-born from the press and had been sold as waste paper. She read on it that certain peasants would cure themselves of deafness by exposing their ears to certain emanations. She forthwith began to make experiments on herself—guided to different objects not by chemical knowledge, but simply by accident. After having used the most painful substance she now uses, and experiencing the good effects of it on herself, she applied it to her pupils. Twenty-nine children were attended by her, and in every instance advantageous results obtained. Two children, declared by approved medical men to be incurably deaf and dumb, were completely cured by her. Seven other children were attended by her, under the supervision of a committee; these children were completely deaf and dumb. All of them, after receiving her attentions for eight or nine months, evidently greatly improved.

But Mdlle. Cleret was poor—extremely poor—and she wrote to the Minister of Public Instruction, announcing her discovery and asking the State to assist her in making it known. Doctor Behier was ordered to examine her claim. He reported in favor of granting her very considerable pecuniary assistance, and asked that a medical committee be appointed to examine profoundly into Mdlle. Cleret's method. The committee appointed consisted of Mons. Lelut, Mons. Berard, Mons. Georges Ritt, Mons. Valade Gabel, Mons. Rapet, Mons. Pillet, and Dr. Behier. It met in October, 1856, and every three months thereafter, to examine the state of the children confided to Mdlle. Cleret's care. While they were in the midst of this study, the poor schoolmistress went mad. The contrast between her excessive poverty and new independence of fortune—between the obscurity of her position and the fame given by her cure—were too much for her wits. She is now in a lunatic asylum.

The medical means used by Mdlle. Cleret was "sulphuric ether, poured directly into the ear, in a dose of four or five or six or eight drops a day. Usually this agent produces only a slight degree of sensibility or pain. After it has been used fifteen or twenty days, the operator may suspend its use for several days, to retain its energy better, and then resume its use. The application may be continued, if not indefinitely, at least for a very long period of time." The committee further says: "The innocuousness of this substance (sulphuric ether) is more than demonstrated by the numerous experiments we have witnessed." It is said that the cure has not yet failed in any of the numerous cases to which it has been applied.

THE KENOSHA INCENDIARY.—The Kenosha papers give us no additional facts in regard to Shephard, but the *Telegraph* says that Shephard was the landlord of a hotel known as the Tremont House; his object in attempting to fire the city is not known; it is conjectured that his chief design was to destroy the American House, in order to increase the business of the establishment kept by himself. The City Hotel and the Runnels House having been destroyed by the former fires, the American was his next formidable competitor. Whether any evidence has been elicited that Shephard had any agency in either or all of the other fires which have occurred here within the past few months, we are not informed. Suspicion very naturally attaches to him, and the general belief is that he is one of the real incendiaries. There seems to have been a disposition among some to deal summarily with Shephard, by hanging him on the nearest tree. We are glad, however, to know that no such rash and unwise suggestions will receive any countenance from an overwhelming majority of our citizens. He is now in the hands of the officers of the law, and if they do their duty—(we have no right to suppose they will not)—Shephard will receive the punishment which the magnitude of his crime requires by the laws of the State.—*Racine Jour.*

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ALEXANDER KIDS, SHAWL BORDERS,
THREAD STORE GOODS, FANS.

Good Goods! Fair Prices!! Complete Assortment!!!
(SEE "WHOLESALE HOUSE.")

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Retiring from the Trade!
We shall offer our ENTIRE STOCK —OF— RICH FANCY AND MOURN'G SILKS AT GREAT BARGAINS.
As they Must be Sold.
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A CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK Of Spring and Summer Goods, REGARDLESS OF COST.
MERRIMACK and COCHECO PRINTS, 10 cents.
PACIFIC LAWNS, best styles, 12½c.
FRENCH LAWNS, finest qualities, ...
FRENCH ORGANDIES, do ...
FOULARD SILKS and BAREGES, very cheap.
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PARASOLS, of superior make, 75c and up.
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EMBROIDERIES at HALF PRICE.
Skirts! Skirts! Skirts!
1,000 SKIRTS AT ...
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Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door) 1½ inches in diameter, and
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WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
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AT 71 LAKE STREET.
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WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
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NEW ARRANGEMENT.
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Wholesale dealers in
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...6 Dearborn street, Chicago.

...W YORK DYE WORKS,
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...SALE.—The following first-class
...Printing Presses!
...ER IN TIP-TOP ORDER.

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H...ing Life.—Many ... HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS ... by all who suffer from Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, general debility, and the natural decay consequent upon age. jel2d&w

Morals, vs. Brandreth's Pills.—... Brandreth's are nature's warnings ... Brandreth's Pills will yet be appreciated by moralists.
D. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Sold at 294 Canal street, Brandreth's Building, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. jel2d&wim

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, the oldest and best remedy for Exterminating RATS and MICE COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN-WORMS and GARDEN INSECTS.
Principal Depot 613 Broadway, New York.
Sold by druggists everywhere. my29d10-3m

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
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Dr. McClintock's Cough and Cold Mixture consists of a variety of vegetable specifics for pulmonary irritation, combined in one infallible antidote, by a physician acknowledged, by his professional brethren, to have "no superior." It dissipates immediately the most distressing symptoms of Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat, and removes it entirely in an incredibly short time. Price 25c. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. my3-1m

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Okawa ... (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Dyspepsia.—This is a very distressing complaint, and gives the patient more suffering than almost any other disease; in fact it is a combination of many complaints in one. The symptoms are numerous, and are of the nature of almost all other complaints combined. From this fact arises the very many cases where this disease is mistaken for some other, and so improperly treated. The first symptoms—indigestion, flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache etc., if neglected, almost always awaken some dormant disease, and send the poor sufferer to a premature grave. What you must first do is cleanse the blood and regulate the bowels; do this with the "Mountain Herb Pills," and you can bid defiance to Dyspepsia.
...son's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers. my14-1m

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—
By SQUIRE JONES.
Jolly times at our house, all the Children well;
Thought that worms would kill 'em, thought so for a spell.
Didn't think so afterwards, when I up and tried
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge, 'twas the worms that died!
Put up Bottles, price 2½ dimes. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. my8-1m

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; which many persons suppose to be the real water of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. J. H. Reed & Co.; Penton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy.—Prepared exclusively from vegetable substances, containing no narcotic, and acting upon the pulmonary organs as a soothing, anti-inflammatory, and yet invigorating agent, this preparation is the only uniform, certain and safe specific for acute and chronic Asthma and whooping cough. Price 50 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. my8-1m

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

"BOKER'S BITTERS." For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled—NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of Medical Faculties in Europe, they have also been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident felt that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.
For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent,
L. FUNKE, JR.,
No. 93 Front street, New York.

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

... the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved.
WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,
J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

H. KNAPP, M. D.
FORMERLY OF NEW YORK,
Can be consulted, either personally or by letter, in regard to all diseases, which he treats with unprecedented success, on a new system. He cures Chronic Cases of Diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by the medical faculty generally, such as Nervous and Neuralgic Affections, Diseases of Women, All Forms of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Skin Diseases, Cancerous and Tubercular Affections, including Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the Diseases of Children, &c.
He has had an extensive practice and wonderful success in the treatment of
CANCERS,
Which he cures without the knife.
[illegible]
Consultation free. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
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Cor. Clark and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill.

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References—Prof. A. Curtis, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; ... Wm. W. Hill, Buffalo, New York.

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OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Cash Capital $150,000.
... This Company insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms. Apply to HAVEN & HERRICK, Agents, Chicago.

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GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE.
205 South Water street, cor. Wells.

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Collections promptly attended to.

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Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
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... State Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 166 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27-d6-ly

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 120 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
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Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
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GOOD IMPROVED FARMS in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE, & Co.
121 Lake street, Chicago; Room No. 8

MONEY LOANED
—ON—
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES,
—AT THE—
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
NO. 63 CLARK STREET.
Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.
City Scrip wanted. my29c456-3m

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND,
And all other Countries in Europe.
The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities of Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1 and upwards.
Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates.
Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted.
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ERNST PRUSSING,
DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.
NO. 6..............LARMON BLOCK..............NO. 6
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EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE. — The co partnership heretofore existing as Roloson & Bradley, between the undersigned, is by mutual consent dissolved.
W. H. ROLOSON,
L. A. BRADLEY.
Chicago, May 31, 1860.

For Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS.
Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally.
Agent for St. Louis Shot.
Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.
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CHAS. A. EATON, Agent,
[SUCCESSOR TO D. EATON & CO.,]
SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES,
COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES;
also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 56 Lake st.

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DENTIST.
Office and Residence, No. 32 Washington street.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF
JONES & WHITE,
(S. B. BINGHAM, MANAGER.)
102 . . Randolph Street . . 102
Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled
PORCELAIN TEETH,
(awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe.) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE,
For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetising sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion.
OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.
"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet.
"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—[Observer.
"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table.—[Atlas.
Sole Agents for the United States,
GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York.
and BRAY & HAYES, 34 Cornhill, Boston, For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.

HAIR NETTS
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
TRAVELING BASKETS,
Hosiery of all Kinds,
Knitting Cotton and Cotton Warp, Chenile Canvass, &c. Serpentine Braids and Crochet, and Small Wares,
AT SUTTON & BARKETT'S,
(Late R. Dunk,)
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79..............SOUTH CLARK STREET..............79
Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical instruments, etc. etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frame.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS,
NO. 88 LA SALLE STREET.
Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.
They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.
WRIGHT & McCLURE

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES.
SOLD BY
Fairbanks & Greenleaf
... Lake street, Chicago.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received.
Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning always on hand.
No. 230 Lake Street.
C. C. WALLER & SON.

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860.

John Anderson, My Jo, John.
A CAMPAIGN SONG.

John Anderson, my Jo, John,
When we were first acquent,
The "farms" of "Uncle Sam," John,
For freedom's sons were meant,
But now the powers of slavery,
Have said it shan't be so;
I mourn I live to see this day,
John Anderson, my Jo.

John Anderson, my Jo, John,
When thou and I were young,
We hoped to get a farm, John,
For like garlands ...
But the lands are gied to slavery!
Where can our bairns go,
O must they live in poverty!
John Anderson, my Jo.

O dinna sab sae sair, dear wife,
I bring ye joyfu' news,
"Old Honest Abe's" the man, dear wife,
The people wont refuse,
He'll lead us on to victory,
Triumphant o'er our foe,
The gallant sons of freedom's soil,
Have sworn it shall be so!

The prairies o' the West, dear wife,
To freedom shall be given,
The "old vile harlot slavery,"
Shall from free soil be driven!
Our boys shall get their farms, dear wife,
And thou and I will go
And tent their bairns' bairns, dear wife,
Their lads and lassies too.

John Anderson, my Jo, John,
Ye fill my heart wi' joy,
A farm upon the prairie, John,
For like darling boy!
"Old Abe" will help them split the rails
To fence them in, ye know!
And ye ken they'll keep out slavery too!
John Anderson, my Jo.

A Chicago Man in Cincinnati.
[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, June 4, 1860.

Chicago is not the only city where business is deemed dull; although at home we of the Garden City are led to believe that we are special sufferers. I find wherever I go that the same complaints are made, and "hard times" is not a cry peculiar to any locality. In Chicago we are told that the downward reaction came from over-speculation. No doubt it was hastened and aggravated thereby; but when we find that Cincinnati and other stable old towns that have crept rather than jumped along the road to greatness, suffer like Chicago, we must conclude that there are other causes at the bottom of our present difficulties, and the main root of this evil is, I take it, the fact that our national industry is unprotected, and all the wealth made and making only goes to enrich Europe and leave ourselves quite as poor, if not poorer, than before we made the wealth with our hands. The public mind here is fast settling down into the conviction that an immediate change in our revenue system is necessary to re-establish prosperity in the land. Hence the Chicago platform will get thousands of vote's for the Chicago nominees, who never before voted the Republican ticket. The mechanics know by a fair trial that the Tariff will never be altered by the Democratic party, under the heel, as it is, of the Southerners, whose interests are in Free Trade.

The political feeling here is admirable for Lincoln, and the State of Ohio will be true as steel to the cause of free soil, free speech, and free men. There is an attempt by the Democrats to get up dissatisfaction at the course of the Ohio delegation, which "slaughtered" Seward,—who now occupies the same position in the hearts of the Democracy as Henry Clay did when he was slaughtered. There is a compassion in the bowels of the Democracy for all men whom their opponents "sacrifice." I suppose Mr. Seward feels consoled by these crocodile tears. What a pity it is they cannot get him to bolt the party. But there is trouble in the Democratic ranks of a serious character; the Douglasites talk boldy of bolting if things do not come out right; and if Mr. Douglas does become the choice of that Convention, he is going to travel a hard road. They are already preparing to move the *National Democrat* from Cleveland, Ohio, to this point, where it will bang away at Douglas and the *Enquirer* in choice style. You know, of course, that its editor was a Buchanan man, but on being kicked out of the Post Office became a *la* Sharpstein of the Milwaukee *News* a fierce Douglasite. In a word, the Republicans are united on their ticket, but it is very dubious, indeed, about the Democrats of this section being united on any ticket that can be made at Baltimore.

There are many things in which Cincinnati far surpasses Chicago, and others in which we much excel the Queen City. Strange that our points of superiority should be in our local government. We make ordinances and enforce them; here it is the reverse to too great an extent. The police are supposed to be mixed up with gamblers, keepers of vile houses, and therefore scalping and other tricks upon travelers, are practised here, that have become things of the past in Chicago. Democracy rules the city; although that Gibraltar of the pro slavery Roman Catholic power, Hamilton county is fast yielding before the vigorous attacks of the never tiring Republican forces. It is to be hoped for the sake of good government that they will take the fortress and do with it as they have done in Chicago—establish law and order.

Although Cincinnati has great natural advantages, having many hills within its limits, all reaching to the river, so that it affords natural advantages for drainage superior to any large city in the Union, and equal to any in the world, yet the streets are filthy and loaded with garbage. The only scavengers abroad are the itinerant swine, to be found alike around the dwelling of Nicholas Longworth, or along the narrowest streets of the Rhine. The Cincinnatians say that it is a very cleanly system to have the hogs devour the filth, and yet after all the people eat the swine. Pleasant reflection is it not? When we come to a great town like this designed by nature for a clean city, that we can appreciate what Chicago has accomplished over her disadvantages. The statistics show that Cincinnati is a very healthy city, but her municipal authorities deserve little praise for this fortunate immunity from disease.

There is some little excitement about a negro boy Waggoner, whom they have detained on the Kentucky shore on charge of being a slave. After keeping him in jail for a year it is ascertained that he has no master on earth; but he is to be sold by the generous Kentuckians to pay the costs of his confinement. It is thought the people here will subscribe the amount of the claim upon him, and thus release him from bondage. So mote it be.

The newspapers here are all prosperous as they deserve, and seem to be indulging in religion. One of the topics discussed is Sunday newspapers. The *Gazette* and *Commercial* are both horrified at the course of the *Enquirer*, and the *Press* (a penny paper, that issues seven papers a week, and I must say even in Swineopolis that this latter is too much *pork* for a sixpence), but the *Enquirer* only publishes six papers, (omitting the Monday morning issue, as the *Times* does in your city), but it is not worked off till early Sunday morning, and the little heathens sell it on the streets at church time. On the other hand the *Commercial* and *Gazette* issue no Sunday paper, but publish a Monday morning paper which is gotten up on Sunday. Your paper is all closed up on Saturday night, and thus Sabbath labor is entirely ignored. But here, editors and printers work on the Monday papers, and it seems to me that there is six of one and a half dozen of the other pious disputants, both whom are assuming religious scruples that they do not exercise, although they undoubtedly feel them.

The horse railroad system differs somewhat from its mode of management with your. They have only single line. Thus a car passes up one street, makes a circuit of the city suburbs and comes in at an opposite point from that on which it emerged. The streets are too narrow to admit of double tracks and the lines are sufficiently numerous to enable one to go up on a road and come down on another with at the best only losing a block or so. There is an improvement on one line which will, I doubt not, be extensively copied.

The system of puffing hotels in letters is one I have ignored, but I make an exception in favor of the Gibson House, because I think when a man can honestly point the traveler to a good house it is his duty so to do. Here we have a house setting as fine a table as any other house in the city, as clean as a new pin throughout, where a business man can feel himself at home and where the price is only $1.50 per day. The house is furnished neatly and elegantly and its dining hall in size, decorations and Gothic architecture, is not excelled by any in the country, while its tables groan beneath abundance of good fare.

THE GREAT DERBY RACES.
[London Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
LONDON, May 23, 1860.

The Derby Day and its Importance—6,070 Racing Horses in England—Description of the Derby—The Stakes, the Horses, the Course—About Umpire and his Competitors—Betting at the Clubs and Hotels—Scenes at the Course—The Riders—Excitement of the Race—The Result—Thormanby the Winner—Umpire Eleventh, &c., &c.

Lord Palmerston declared, in the House of Commons, that to adjourn over for the Derby races was one of the unwritten laws of England, and this is the feeling instilled into every Englishman. He may argue against the habit of patronizing racing—he may listen with profound attention to the clerical gentleman who thunders his anathemas against this terrible curse—he may wade patiently through some moral leader in one of the morning papers—but, after all, he will go to the Derby, or the Darby, as they call it. The Derby Day is the Fourth of July in England, and not to be interested in its results is not to be interested in the country. John Leech, the great artist of *Punch*, has made half his fame on the Derby, and so have a dozen others. Fortunes are made and fortunes lost on the Derby. Tailors, hatters, bootmakers, hotel-keepers, hack drivers and others look upon the Derby day as the great harvest of the year. We have Derby hats, Derby coats, Derby everything. For weeks the preparations go on; people from all parts of the kingdom telegraph for rooms and carriages. Hotel proprietors hire every extra apartment within a half a mile of their houses. Prices go up, up, higher and higher, until the night previous, when a guinea for a bed is the common charge. Everything centres then in London, and every quadruped capable of propelling his legs is engaged as a useful assistant to convey people to the Epsom Downs, where the great race is to come off. There are plenty of other races of importance; there are spring meetings, Chester cups and Goodwood cups, all of more or less importance to the world; but there is only one Derby, and the six thousand and seventy racing horses, which the census shows England to possess, are all concentrated to one point; they are tested by hundreds, then by fifties, and finally the best of all are entered for the Derby. The length of a head and neck decides the fate of millions of pounds.

But let us examine the Derby carefully.

The Derby stakes for which horses are entered consists of money which is raised by subscribers, each person entering a colt having to pay fifty sovereigns—$250. The present year there were 236 horses; the value of the stakes this year was £6,495. Of course this alone is a nice little sum. But every person entering a horse generally backs him to a large amount. For instance, Ten Broeck backed Umpire £1,000 against £100,000, or one hundred to one. This was when he was first entered. Nearly every horse is backed in the same way. If in the races which he is entered for the same year he proves to possess fine points, the betting rapidly changes; sometimes in the fall of the year coming as low as ten to one. Now is the time that the owner of a horse may hedge his bets, as Ten Broeck did.

The horses who run for the Derby will be three years old at the time of the race, or one year from the time of their being entered. The owner of the second horse receives one hundred sovereigns out of the stakes. The winner pays one hundred sovereigns towards the police and regulations of the course, and fifty sovereigns to the judge. The course is one mile and a half. During the course of a year a great many horses are withdrawn, their owners perceiving they do not possess qualities which will enable them to win the race. The present year the number decreased to thirty.

Having arranged to have a special engine to convey me from Epsom to Southampton immediately after the Derby, in order to sail in the Vanderbilt, I returned to the city. Nothing was here talked of but the Derby. All the clubs were well attended, and heavy bets were made by the lords and squires just in from the country. The Oxford and Cambridge students gathered in large bodies at the hotels, and were discussing the various chances. Long's Hotel was the principal meeting place of the Oxford boys; the coffee-room was crowded with them, their betting books were out, and £5 and £10 were booked, pro and con, with a zest. I asked the proprietor how he managed to satisfy the demands of his customers, and what he charged? "The fact is," he replied, "the Oxford boys are good natured, and we cram them in anywhere, and get £1 a night for the bed; as for conveyances, we get £10 for a coach and four, without riders; £5 for a drag, £5 for a chaise with two horses, £3 to £5 for a cab, and from £2 to £4 for a hansom; then we make a capital lot out of the luncheon; that's the thing that makes the money."

One half of the people do not seem to go to bed at all. The night previous they carouse in true American style, only that their potations consist of hot brandy and water or a whisky toddy—both of which are excellent assistants in coloring John Bull's proboscis. The morning of the Derby has dawned—a true May day it is. A purer or clearer sky an Italian could not dream of nor a Claude depict on canvas. Every one has breakfasted early. In front of Morley's Hotel a long line of vehicles of every description is drawn up. We are ready for our friends, true English sportsmen, who have invited us to the Derby, and who are to act as our guides. Up dashed four splendid bays with outriders, drawing with them a coach, the top of which is covered with a genial crowd. The interior is full but not of human flesh; hampers of every size are stowed away in its interior. But your correspondent mounted; there was just room for one more passenger to squeeze in on the second top seat. We are off; merrily and gloriously we dash over the pavements towards the Waterloo bridge; every vehicle we meet is loaded. The hansom driver has even decorated his sorry nag with blue rosettes. There goes a tandem of splendid dappled grays driven by my lord some one in splendid style; next comes a grave, dignified gentleman driving a pair of ponies and chaise in which are seated two lovely English girls in white muslin and blue ribands, (that's the Derby style); next follow a dozen equestrians, dashing along as if they bore dispatches of State importance; then there are carts of every imaginable description; some are even driving donkeys. But every one is in good humor and every one seems mad. The dust is terrible, the crush is frightful. Together, stage coaches, noblemen's carriages, hacks, dog carts, chaises, broughams, coupes and hansoms, all push forward. All through the country and along the road everything looks bright; at every cottage the occupants are dressed in holiday attire and expect some tribute from the passers by. The fields look as only English fields can look—a stretch of endless green, decorated and glittering with the golden cowslip and buttercup, while the hawthorne hedges are perfect and frame the landscape. But we are at Epsom at last; and here what a scene is presented. The whole country looks black with people and vehicles; the grand stand, with the flag of England floating above it, is covered with a galaxy of beauty. And so for two hours we waited. By every road the crowd of vehicles and carriages poured in; titled dukes and lords dashed in with all their magnificent retinues, but everybody was good-humored—all was equality to-day. The railroad increased the crowd by thousands every hour. By three o'clock there must have been nearly 250,000 people, and at least 20,000 vehicles of various descriptions on the ground. Nearly all the nobility of England were there, and so were all the pickpockets. Gambling in all its varied aspects was pursued, to the delight of the knowing ones and the sorrow of the greenhorns, who are always fledged on such a day. But stop; there is a hurry and movement; the horses are saddling. There are the riders, bearing the distinctive colors of their masters. There is Wells, one of the best riders in England; he mounts Largesse, a fine filly, belonging to Sir Joseph Hawley, and wears the cherry colored jacket and black velvet cap, which designate him in the race. Then comes an ugly colt called Horror, sired by Wild Dayrell. Snowden rides him, and may be distinguished by his black jacket, white belt, and black and white cap. But here comes a colt, equally as ugly, bony and strong, with fine broad shoulders, and his coat as polished as silk; he is ridden by Fordham, the finest jockey in England; that boy has won many a race; he is dressed in orange silk, with a black belt and orange colored cap. These are the colors of Ten Broeck, and the horse he rides is Umpire, on whom the Americans look with so much anxiety.

Now for Thormanby, sired by Melbourne; he is as lively as a deer. Custance rides him, and wears yellow and a black cap, the livery of Mr. Merry.

Here comes the favorite, as pretty a piece of horseflesh as ever the eye lighted on. When he strips, his friends raise a shout of delight. He looks like a Derby winner, though he looks hardly strong enough to raise that fearful hill of the Epsom Course; but we shall see. Wizard was sired by West Australian, one of the noblest horses England ever raised. French rides him, and is dressed in blue, with scarlet sleeves and blue cap. Then there are various others; Earl Derby's colors are black, with white cap; Lord Palmerston's, green, with orange cap; Baron Rothschild's, dark blue and yellow cap. Lord Derby entered Cape Flyaway, Lord Palmerston Maidstone, and Baron Rothschild Restes. Others had jackets of green, white, pink, cherry, chocolate and brown.

Your readers can form a notion of the picturesque effect produced by thirty horses, with their mounted riders, all waiting eagerly for the start. Everything seems ready—every heart throbs with anxiety. There are thousands who, in a few minutes will be left almost beggared, while others will add thousands and thousands to their fortunes. On Umpire is staked the most. Mr. Tattersall informed me that he believed the amount of money that would change hands on Umpire would reach nearly a million pounds.

The bell rings—they are off! What a rush! What a mob of horses! What a bustle! Only a mile and a half. "Where is the green?" shouts one. "Where is the blue?" shouts another. But the Americans are all eagerly looking for the colors of Umpire. "Where is the orange jacket?—Where is Fordham, with his black belt and orange cap?" There is a cloud of dust in front—all is obscured—the millions are hanging in the balance—the anxiety still lasts. Bets are made wildly, curses are uttered loudly, and then there is a shout, and that shout carries dismay to the hearts of the Americans, for Umpire is nowhere. "It is impossible!" say all of us; "there is some trickery." But the train is waiting to take us to Southampton, and we have not a moment to lose. Thormanby is the winner, Wizard is the second, and Horror, who was thought nothing of, is third; while Umpire was, I think, eleventh. The judgment of every one was at fault—all the predictions and calculations made were erroneous, and all I stayed in England for resulted in disappointment. In one hour and fifty minutes I was in Southampton, ready to embark on the Vanderbilt.

Mr. Ten Broeck, during the race, wore a face as calm as summer, and when the announcement was made his coolness was the same. He lost no money, but gained nearly $60,000. Of course there will be many inquiries made as to the defeat of Umpire, and that so badly. The loss to Americans is very severe. So much confidence was placed in his abilities by Englishmen that they were sure of winning. We shall, perhaps, soon know the cause.

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CLOTHING FOR
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Ruptures Cured
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Hard Rubber
"RIGGS TRUSS"
This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press in the rupture, and thereby give call for a truss for life, like most of trusses in use, but presses in four places around, the ring bringing the parts together, giving nature a CHANCE to cure which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the
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None but those who have suffered with the miseries of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs' Truss." Cases of years' standing
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... General Agent, will be at his office, No. 194 Lake street, corner of Wells. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Call and examine for yourselves.

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Liquid Catarrh Remedy.
Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of disease, &c., will be sent to any person by addressing post office box 4235. Office 196 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois.

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DISEASED NAILS,
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DISEASED NAILS,
As well as every other
DISEASE AND AILMENT
Of the Feet!
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DR. M. A. SCHLOSSER,
SURGEON CHIROPODIST,
Begs leave to state that
BY CONSTANT STUDY,
AND
CONSTANT ACTUAL PRACTICE,
He has rendered himself a master of that branch of Surgery in which he has been so long engaged, as well as made many and most important discoveries in the treatment of every disease of the feet. He is, consequently, enabled to give relief in cases of the worst kind
Entirely Without Pain,
And without Cutting; eradicating the most painful
CORNS AND BUNIONS
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SEVERAL THOUSAND TESTIMONIALS,
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With thousands of others among them, given by ladies, which it will not be necessary to recapitulate.
Office Hours from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.
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A FEW DAYS ONLY IN CHICAGO.
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Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
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All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to $25.00.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
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Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
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All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
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72 & 74
STATE STREET,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room,
Mahogany, Black Walnut and Rosewood
FURNITURE,
Looking Glasses,
MATTRESSES, BEDDING.
HOWE'S PATENT
Eliptic Spring Bed,
The best ever offered to the Public.
We would invite the attention of the Trade to a large variety of COMMON FURNITURE.
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This Store, located at the terminus of the three principal Horse Railroads, is one of the most accessible points in the city.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
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The subscribers would inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have a very large and superb stock of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Doeskins and Vestings,
Of the latest styles, which they will make up in the most approved manner, and warrant to give satisfaction.
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FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Of the very best and latest styles. Also,
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Of every description, all of which we will offer to the public cheap, and solicit a share of their patronage. Call and examine at
SMITH & PRINDLE'S,
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BRUSHES! BRUSHES!
Hair, Nail, Teeth, Shaving, Cloth and Hat Brushes.
A large stock and great variety of our own importations.
GALE BROTHERS,
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Combs! Combs! Combs!
A fine assortment of Shell, Gutta Purcha, Buffalo and English Horn Dressing, Fine and Pocket Combs, at
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The largest and best stock of the above articles are always to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot
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They have also on hand,
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SEWING MACHINES.
$35, $35, $35, $40, $40, $40.
L. CORNELL & CO'S Late Improved
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WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; are large, 9½ inches under the arm, set fast in the table, under feed, straight needle, sew from common spools, from 4 to 20 stitches to the inch. RUN VERY EASY and ALMOST NOISELESS, neatly finished, and will STITCH, HEM, FELL, TUCK, GATHER, QUILT and EMBROIDER.
They have REPEATEDLY taken the HIGHEST PREMIUMS. Out of over 4,000 already in constant use, we have had no occasion to go out and put one in order. They work successfully on everything—from the finest Muslins to heavy Cowhide. The two machines differ only in the length of arm, and ... Samples of Sewing, Circular, and Cuts sent on receipt of Stamp. We are sole agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER and GUAGE, adjustable to all thicknesses of cloth and all widths of hem; will hem over seams and fells, and can easily be attached to any sewing Machine. Price $5.
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ASSETS.
Cash on hand, and in Bank..........
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents..........
Real Estate unencumbered..........
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate..........
Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stock..........
[illegible]
Total Assets..........
Total Liabilities $40,704 52
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INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..........
MARINE INSURANCE:
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Total Assets..........
LIFE INSURANCE:
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
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NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000;
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Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business of other Life Companies. From the Comptrollers Report for 1856, and Reports of Companies filed for 1857.

1857 New Policies.		New Policies issued within the year 1856.	1856.	1857.
1004	United States Life	1,277	$2,798,859	$2,897,903
711	New York Life	706	2,344,010	2,478,103
582	New England	664	2,272,300	1,873,025
720	Manhattan	678	1,849,000	1,862,285
331	Connecticut	367	1,266,530	1,310,670
523	Mutual Benefit	431	1,316,340	1,969,600
	Albion	487	[illegible]	1,045,828

The assets of this Company exceed $700,000.
The Annual Income exceeds $200,000. It is purely Mutual, and its dividends are paid in Cash.
Since its organization, it has issued 7,512 policies.
The large Capital safe investments and economical management, render its security beyond question.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
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Applications for Agencies in the Northwest should be made to
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CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
Gas Fixtures.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.
Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 25 cents per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
84....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....84
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS,
At $23.75 per Hundred.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR LARGER QUANTITIES.
P. PALMER,
113, 114 & 116..........LAKE STREET..........113, 114 & 116

PRINCE
Imperial Champagne,
FROM DE VENOGE & CO.,
EPERNAY, FRANCE.
Sold by all Respectable Dealers throughout the Country.
This fine brand of CHAMPAGNE, which until the past year was confined exclusively to the best tables of the Continent of Europe, has now obtained the most unbounded success and popularity in this country. It is recommended by some of the first Physicians of the city of New York, over all other wines, on account of its extreme purity and delicacy, and those who once try it, rarely use any other brand. Although only one year has elapsed since its introduction into this country, the demand is enormous and constantly increasing. Our arrangements are such as to ensure the quality of the Wine being maintained at its present high standard. The Prince Imperial is imported solely by us, we being the sole Agents of Messrs. De Venoge & Co., in this country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Nos. 488, 490 & 492 Broadway, N. Y.

150 Bbls. PLANTATION, PORTO RICO and N. O. MOLASSES, for sale by FARGOSON, FITTEN & ... South Water street.

Wholesale Houses.

72 LAKE STREET. 72
Large Stock bought at reduced prices.
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
CROCKERY, CHINA,
Glass and Silver-Plated Ware.
WE HAVE
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED
OUR MISCELLANEOUS STOCK so as to provide for our increasing trade, and the demand during Convention Week, and invite all buyers that wish to purchase at the Lowest Rates made in Chicago, to call and examine our assortment and prices.
Bowen Brothers,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NO. 72 LAKE STREET.

Anno Domini..........1860
Of American Independence..........84.
Spring Announcement.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
30 LAKE STREET,
Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of
Known Brands of Goods,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN,"
warranted by our purchasing from first hands, doing business on small expenses, and selling to a close prompt paying trade. We shall offer throughout the season a complete and unbroken stock of
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.
On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited to examine our stock and prices.

1860.
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
SUMMER STYLES,
NOW READY
—AT—
E. EMERSON'S
NO. 85..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 85
[Under Tremont House.]

1860—H. W. HUNT & CO.—1860
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, Ducks, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.
Goods at the Lowest Market Rates.
NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,
(UP-STAIRS.)

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

1860......SPRING TRADE......1860.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
DRY GOODS JOBBERS,
42 & 44 Lake Street,
HAVE NOW IN STORE
A Very Large and Complete Stock,
Comprising the latest styles and most seasonable goods, which will be offered at New York jobbing prices, for cash or approved credit.
BOOTS & SHOES
At Wholesale,
42..........LAKE STREET..........44
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
Having large facilities and experience, have purchased an unusually
Large and Carefully Selected Stock,
Which will be offered at prices that shall defy competition East or West, and all goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.
HATS, CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
Umbrellas and Parasols.
42 & 44....Lake Street....42 & 44
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers,
Have in store a large and very complete stock, comprising the most recent styles, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.

G. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Satteries, Cook & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WOODEN WARE,
Dried Fruits and Fish.
16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18
CHICAGO.

LELAND & MIXER,
139—South Water-st—139
PREMIUM HAMS!
They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.
P. O. BOX 4376. CHICAGO.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Machine Belting,
RUBBER, LEATHER AND COTTON DUCK; CONDUCTING, STEAM & ENGINE HOSE; FIRE BUCKETS, GASKETS, TUBING, RUBBER & HEMP PACKING, LACE LEATHER, BELT HOOKS AND CLASPS.
Rubber Clothing, Boots & Shoes,
Of all kinds.
Rubber Gloves, Horse and Wagon Covers, Camp Blankets, Carriage and Nursery Cloths, Life Preservers, Piano Covers, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Druggist's Articles, Toys, Combs and every variety of Rubber Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN B. IDESON & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturers,
21 Dearborn street.

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

1860. — 1860.
HATS, CAPS,
AND
STRAW GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 56 Lake Street,
CHICAGO.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
40 State Street,
Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and ...

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SHAWL BORDERS,
Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts, Small Wares, Notions,
ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c.,
Goods received and sold LOW for CASH
ADDISON GRAVES,
70..........LAKE STREET..........70

STRAW GOODS
FOR JUNE TRADE.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
26 LAKE STREET,
Have a very large stock of Mens, Boys, Misses, and Childrens'
STRAW GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers.

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!!
PEARSON & DANA,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes,
No. 48..........Lake Street..........No. 48
(UP STAIRS.)
Having sold out our stock at 184 Lake street, we shall hereafter devote our attention to manufacturing and jobbing.
Having a good stock now in store, we solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public.

DRY GOODS!
J. M. STINE & CO.,
37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue,
(UP STAIRS,) have now in store, and will keep up throughout the season, a large and first-rate assortment of
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
Both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC,
Adapted to the Spring Trade.
Our superior facilities and low rents enable us to offer particular inducements to
Cash and Prompt Short Time Buyers.
Merchants who come here for a market, or to replenish a stock, will find it to their interest to favor us with an early call when in the city.

CROCKERY,
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE
Silver Plated & Brittania Ware,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS P. BYRN,
170 LAKE STREET.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Celebrated Copper Toe!
BOSTON, March 23, 1860.
To Messrs. WADSWORTH & WELLS, Chicago, Ill.:
GENTLEMEN—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him.
Respectfully yours,
CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 . . Lake Street. . . 60
We own the exclusive right for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all persons dealing in said goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be directly infringing upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress.
We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers thereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labelled with our name.
We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either of the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us.
We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of copper goods without tips, as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the cost is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of near two hundred per cent.
We offer our right (not excluded) for the sale of these patented goods into the territory of the owners of the patent, and are in no way subjected to a patent commission of five to seven and a half per cent ... to which ... of those goods within the States of Illinois, which are comparable to our advantages under this patent, and the quality of our goods will be unsurpassed by any stock in the Union which we claim, quality considered, to offer at competing prices with goods without tips.
We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and due respect for our rights.
That dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of
MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS
We state that all such agencies do not extend to or in any way whatever appertain to the sale of said goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.
WADSWORTH & WELLS.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS,
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER S. BUTLER.

SPRING TRADE.—
1860.
Field, Benedict & Co.,
NO. 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Are now receiving their usual large stock of goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would invite the attention of cash and prompt paying customers, consisting in part of
Black and Colored Broadcloths, all grades,
Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Silk, Marseilles and Valentia Vestings,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Cassimeres,
Cottonades in great variety,
Kentucky Jeans, Merino Cassimeres,
Farmers' Linen Drills and Ducks,
Spanish, Green, Blouse and Bley Linens,
Tweeds, Satinetts, Corduroys, &c., &c.
Also, a general stock of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
Dealing exclusively in goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR we can offer the trade superior inducements in the way of prices and variety.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE.
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 197 South Water street, Chicago.
S. E. CLARK & CO., 123 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful Brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers. Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago,
BAGS AND SACKS of every description,
furnished on short notice,
and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,—
274 South Water street.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Architects and Builders.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
Architect and Superintendent.
Careful and minute Specifications, and
RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from drawings.
Office—53 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office.

O. L. WHEELOCK,
Architect and Superintendent,
OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET,
Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

G. P. RANDALL,
ARCHITECT,
OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 48 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish designs and specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

GOOD BUILDING STONE
For sale at the
Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son,
Corner of Chicago avenue and Western Limits.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., on the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of my friends and the public generally. HIRAM WHEELER.

100,000 HAM SACKS,
ASSORTED SIZES.
For sale at
Corn Exchange Bag Factory,
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
197 South Water street.

200 Bags PEPPER.
REYNOLDS, ELY & Co.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, ... Ann Carney, of the city of Chicago, Illinois, did on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 18.., convey by deed of mortgage unto ... Horatio G. Loomis, of the same place, ... [illegible] ... HORATIO G. LOOMIS, Mortgagee.
Wm. A. Porter, Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, 1860.—Eli S. Prescott, vs. John C. Dodge and James A. Gillis, guardian of the said John C. Dodge.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of the said James A. Gillis, and that said John C. Dodge hath gone out of this State ... Notice is hereby given to the said John C. Dodge and James A. Gillis, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the nineteenth day of May, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants returnable on the first Monday of August next, 1860, as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said John C. Dodge and James A. Gillis, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, ... on the first Monday of August, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
W. T. Burgess, Compl'ts Sol'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of ... Tracy, late of Cook County, of the State of Illinois, by the County Court of said County, hereby gives notice that ... Monday of June next, at a term of said Court then to be held for the presentation and adjudication of all claims against said estate, at which time at the Court House, in Chicago, all persons having any claims against said estate, are requested to present the same for adjustment.
SARAH ELIZABETH TRACY,
Administratrix.
Dated April 18th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1860. ... Public notice is hereby given to the said John G. Adams that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago dated the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said ... and against the estate of the said ... for the sum of eight hundred and eighty-five and 60-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you ... appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago on the ... Monday of June, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
BEAMAN, McALLISTER & JEWETT, Plt'ff's Att'ys.

NOTICE.—Whereas, as collateral security for the acceptance by the undersigned of four certain drafts, drawn by Thomas ... in favor of A. H. Hazelett, ... one for $1,000, dated July 14, 1859, payable in 3 months after date; one for $1,000, dated July 14, 1859, payable 12 months after date; ... 1,000 shares of stock in the Garden City Mining Company, ... and whereas the above acceptances have all been paid by the undersigned at maturity, and no portion of the same has been repaid to me by said Hazelett, ... I shall at ... o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 13th day of June, 1860, ... Lake street, in Chicago, sell the aforementioned certificate and shares of stock, to the highest bidder for cash.
G. S. HUBBARD.
June 2, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, in Chancery. ... vs. George C. Bates, ... Public Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the mandate in a decree ... on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, a Master in Chancery of Cook County, will on ... the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1860, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, ... the following described parcel of real estate, to wit: ... [illegible] ...
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook County.
Chicago, May 19, 1860.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
91..........RANDOLPH STREET..........91

WALL PAPER,
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
AT
DRAKE & BRO'S,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
154......South Clark street......154

PAPER HANGINGS,—
LATEST SPRING STYLES
—AT—
166..........LAKE STREET..........166
I am now opening my Spring Goods,
New Patterns of Wall Papers,
In great variety, which will be sold at
LOW PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
H. W. ANDREWS,
Lake street—bet. Dearborn and Clark.

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WRITING PAPERS,
ENVELOPES,
LEDGER PAPERS,
Writing Inks and Fluids,
BLANK BOOKS,
CARD BOARDS
AND CARDS,
WRAPPING PAPER,
And every description of
BOOK BINDER'S STOCK.
122 Lake Street,
CHICAGO.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:
[illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS, assortment of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla do.
500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 bags of Madison's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books ... every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern. ... Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and repaired. All kinds of Ruling done with neatness and dispatch.
No. 155 LAKE STREET,
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)
Post Office Box 3896.

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at manufacturer's prices,
By J. P. & E. A. BLACK & CO.,
No. 210 . . . Lake street . . . No. 210
Mill address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ills."
Cash paid for Rags.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
... WASHINGTON STREET, ...
CHICAGO.
[illegible]

RAILROAD SPIKES.
CLEVELAND SPIKES.
... J. D. ...
Corner South Water and ...

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Press & Tribune

CHICAGO

Republican Nominations.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

HANNIBAL HAMLIN

Transportation.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R.R.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO

NEW YORK AND WESTERN

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

And Western Express Co.

1860.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY

THE PENNSYLVANIA CO.

The Western Express.

DAILY LINE.

BUFFALO AND CHICAGO LINE.

1860.

BUFFALO & LAKE ERIE

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R.R.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION

Prepared Glue!

Saves Time, Saves Mine.

ECONOMY! Dispatch!

Save the Pieces!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

FAY & COMPANY'S

Machinery Depot.

STEAM ENGINES

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES

H. V. DIENER,

Manufacturer and Proprietor.

Dutch Anker Brand

BOLTING CLOTHS.

Commission Merchants.

JOHN GARRICK

SAMUEL FAULKNER,

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO.

DICKINSON & BAKER,

CHAS. BUNKER, JR.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBEE

GRIFFIN BROS.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN

Commission Merchants,

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.

WRIGHT & WHITNEY

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING

CULVER & COMPANY,

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

VAN INWAGEN & CO.

PARKER & RAYMOND,

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO.,

BEDFORD, MERIDITH & CO.

Tucker, Randolph & Carter,

WELLES, MUDD & MELLEN,

WEBSTER & BAXTER,

SHACKFORD & HOWARD,

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH

Heyerdt, Briedy & Co.,

WATSON V. COE & CO.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.

CHAMBERLAIN & SKEYHOUR,

ALLEN VANE & CO.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

MURRY NELSON

TWINES—Twine and Cordage.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.

FRESH SHAD.

100,000 HAM SACKS.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL.

LARD OIL. W. Lamps.

RAISINS—400 Quarter Boxes

BY TELEGRAPH.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN

Campaign Documents.

New Publications.

THE ART JOURNAL.

Only Art Journal in Europe.

Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq., F.S.A.

Highly finished Engravings on Steel.

D. B. COOK & CO.'S

CITY DIRECTORY

For 1860.

Banking and Exchange.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,

WILLIAMS & GUION'S

Banking Department

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK,

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE

BANKERS,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Banking Department

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank

I. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,

A. C. ORBETA,

BANK OF POTTSFORD DU LAC,

MARINE BANK,

MARSHALL & DRUMMOND,

HOLLAND HILL FURNISHING HOUSE.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Qualities, and

Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTH,

Fairbanks' Scales,

Of all Sizes and Capacities.

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.

Expresses.

PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION

Lawrence and Pike's Peak Through Express Line.

JOSHUA CARPENTER,

POAG, FARMER & CO.'S

EXPRESS.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Via New York and Erie Railroad.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

Pike's Peak Express Company.

Through Freight to Pike's Peak.

DAILY STAGE LINE

Weekly Freight Line,

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.

Central Overland

California & Pike's Peak

EXPRESS COMPANY.

Through Freight to Pike's Peak.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

COMMERCIAL